The Sydney Morning Herald.

No. 6610.—VOL. XL. MONDAY, AUGUST 15, 1859. [PRICE FOURPENCE.

BIRTHS.

At Terara, Shoalhaven, on the 11th instant, Mrs. Lovegrove, of a daughter.

On Friday, the 12th instant, at her residence, 717, George-street South, Mrs. William Richardson, of a son.

On Saturday, the 13th instant, at her residence, Glebe Point Road, Mrs. John Wells, of a daughter.

On the 13th instant, at her residence, Ann-street, Surry Hills, the wife of Mr. John Reeves, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 7th instant, at St. Mary's Catholic Church, Tumut, by the Rev. Michael M'Alroy, Mr. C. Bourke, of the Adelong Quartz Reef, to Mary, eldest daughter of Mr. Daniel Moloney, of Maryborough, Victoria, and late of Dundalk, Ireland.

DEATHS.

On the 9th instant, at All Saints Church, Parramatta, by the Rev. W. F. Gore, M.A., James Francis Maguire, Esq. of Melbourne, to Annie Brindley, eldest daughter of the late James Brindley Bettington, Esq., of Oatlands, Parramatta.

On Saturday, August 13th, at the residence of John M'Millen, 4, Windmill-street, Sydney, John Brazer, many years ship-master out of this port, aged 47 years.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM COMMUNICATION with ENGLAND via MAURITIUS and OVERLAND.—THE PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIP SALSETTE, 1900 tons, 400 horse-power, R. METHVEN, Esq., commander, will leave this port with her Majesty's mails, passengers, specie, and cargo, on MONDAY, the 15th AUGUST, at 2 o'clock, touching at MELBOURNE, KANGAROO ISLAND, and KING GEORGE'S SOUND.

Arrangements have been made for affording shippers of gold, treasure, &c., the option of paying an additional freight, and thereby insuring the same to its destination, local rates of insurance being added to the ordinary freight. Forms of bills of lading, with or without insurance, furnished by the agent.

For particulars regarding freight and passage, with information on all subjects connected with the PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S lines, apply to HENRY MOORE, agent.

Moore's Wharf, Sydney, 14th July, 1859.

Passage-money and freight to be paid and specie shipped before noon of 13th August.

PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company are prepared to convey by each of the mail steamers a certain amount of Gold on the Company's red form of bill of lading, at the rate of 2 per cent., TO COVER FREIGHT AND INSURANCE to the Bank of England.

The amount to be taken on these advantageous terms being limited, an early application should be made.

HENRY MOORE, agent.

Moore's Wharf, Sydney, 11th August.

PARRAMATTA STEAMERS.—These swift steam-packets continue to ply between Sydney and Parramatta, on every week day, as follows:—

From Parramatta, 8, 11, and 4. From Sydney, 9, 1·15, and 4.

On Sunday, from Sydney at 9 a.m., returning at 4 p.m.

Cabin, 2s. 6d.; steerage, 1s. 6d.; in full, without any charge for omnibus, which will set down all passengers in the centre of the town free of all charge.

Refreshments to be had on board.

BRIGHTON, MANLY BEACH. — STEAMER PHANTOM.

Fare, 1s.; children, 6d.

Leaves Woolloomooloo 7·45, 10·20, 2·20, 4·20.

Leaves Manly 8·30, 11·30, 3·30, 5.

And on Sundays—Fare, 1s. 6d.; children, 9d.

Leaves Woolloomooloo, 10·30, 2·30.

Leaves Manly, 12, 5.

Omnibuses ply in connection with the steamer from the corner of King and George streets, at 10, 2, and 4, and from the steamboat pier, Woolloomooloo, immediately on arrival of the steamer from Manly.

STEAM TO THE MACLEAY.—The NEW MOON, from Union Wharf, 17th instant. Mr. DALTON, agent.

STEAM TO CLARENCE RIVER.—By the GRAFTON and DUNCAN HOYLE, every WEDNESDAY EVENING, at 9 p.m., from Grafton Wharf.

KIRCHNER and CO., Agents.

STEAMERS FROM THE PHŒNIX WHARF.

FOR THE CLYDE RIVER, THIS MORNING, at 10 o'clock.

FOR WOLLONGONG, THIS MORNING, at 10, and TO-MORROW, at 6 a.m.

FOR KIAMA, THIS NIGHT, at 11 o'clock.

FOR SHOALHAVEN, TO-MORROW, at 6 a.m.

FOR BRISBANE WATER, on WEDNESDAY, at 8 a.m.

FOR MERIMBULA, calling at BROULEE and MORUYA, on SATURDAY next, at 10 a.m.

H. R. N. S. N. CO.—STEAM to the HUNTER.—The PATERSON, for MORPETH, THIS EVENING, at 11 o'clock.

TILMOUTH F. DYE, manager.

H. R. N. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, foot of Market-street.

THE A. S. N. COMPANY'S STEAMERS.

COLLAROY, to the HUNTER, THIS MORNING, MONDAY, at 7.

ILLALONG to the HUNTER, TO-MORROW (TUESDAY) NIGHT, at 11.

Steamer to CLARENCE TOWN, TUESDAY, 23rd August, at 11 p.m.

TELEGRAPH, to MELBOURNE, TO-MORROW (TUESDAY) AFTERNOON, at 3.

CLARENCE, to WIDE BAY, TO-MORROW (TUESDAY) EVENING, at 10, calling at MORETON BAY to land Passengers and Mails only.

YARRA YARRA, to MORETON BAY and IPSWICH, WEDNESDAY, 24th August, at 10 p.m.

EAGLE, to PORT CURTIS and ROCKHAMPTON direct, THURSDAY, 1st September, at 6 p.m.

SAMSON, to the MANNING RIVER, THURSDAY MORNING, at 10.

SAMSON, to the MACLEAY RIVER, calling at PORT MACQUARIE, WEDNESDAY, 24th August, at 10 p.m.

JAMES PATERSON, Manager.

A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

THE I. C. R. M. CO.'S STEAMERS will be despatched as under, or immediately after the arrival of the English mails:—

For AUCKLAND direct and PORT NAPIER, loading at the Grafton Wharf, LORD ASHLEY, 550 tons, A. STEWART, commander, on 10th September.

For NELSON, WELLINGTON, PORT COOPER, and OTAGO, will load at Moore's Wharf, PRINCE ALFRED, 1000 tons, J. BOWDEN, commander, on 8th September.

For freight and passage, apply to PEARSON and CO., agents, Moore's Wharf.

EDWARD COLEMAN, General Manager.

STAG, for the MACLEAY SAILS on MONDAY. Apply on board, Commercial Wharf.

FOR THE MANNING RIVER.—The clipper schooner POLICEMAN, REEWALD, master, will receive cargo at the Victoria Wharf, and have quick despatch.

For freight or passage apply to RENWICK, BATE, and CO.

FOR the MANNING RIVER.—The MARTHA, from the Commercial Wharf, first fair wind.

FOR THE MANNING RIVER.—The schooner GLEANER now receiving cargo.

JAMES COX and CO., Baltic Wharf.

SCHOONER MARY, for the MANNING RIVER.—Now receiving cargo at Victoria Wharf.

For freight or passage apply on board.

FOR QUEENSLAND, MORETON BAY.—The A1 regular trader VIXEN, W. BENNETT, commander, will clear at the Customs TO-MORROW.

For freight or passage apply on board, at the Flour Company's Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

FOR MORETON BAY.—The clipper schooner DON JUAN, CURPHY, master, having the greater portion of her cargo engaged, will have quick despatch.

For freight or passage, having good accommodation, apply to R. TOWNS and CO.

ONLY VESSEL for LAUNCESTON.—The colonial-built brig LADY DENISON, JOHN M'KINLAY, commander, will be despatched from the Flour Company's Wharf, in a few days.

For freight or passage apply on board; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers, George-street.

FIRST VESSEL for AUCKLAND.—The favorite schooner GAZELLE, A. CUNNINGHAM, commander, will clear at the Customs on WEDNESDAY next. The accommodations of this well-known clipper are unequalled in the trade. Wines, Beer, Spirits, Bedding, &c., free of extra charge.

For freight or passage, apply on board, at the Patent Slip Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers, George-street.

N.B.—Two cabin berths still disengaged.

FOR AUCKLAND.—At Grafton Wharf.—The clipper schooner SPRAY, Captain M'DONALD, will sail on WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant.

For freight or passage apply to JOHN ROBERTSON and CO., 19, Jamison-street.

FOR PASSENGERS Only.—For OTAGO, NEW ZEALAND direct.—The splendid clipper ship EQUATOR, 700 tons, — SELBERG, Esq., commander, has first-class full poop cabin accommodations, will sail on the 25th instant.

Early application necessary, to MITCHELL and CO., Circular Quay; GEORGE MITCHELL, Newcastle; or Captain SELBERG, on board, at Newcastle.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

ONLY VESSEL for WELLINGTON and NELSON.—The clipper brig GERTRUDE, SHERLOCK, master, loading at the Grafton Wharf, will sail as above on THURSDAY, the 18th instant.

Apply to S. A. JOSEPH, Margaret-street; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO.

FOR WELLINGTON direct.—The ship INDIA, 700 tons, EDWARD WHEELER, commander, having all her dead weight engaged, will sail on THURSDAY, 18th August. Has spacious 'tween deck accommodation for horses.

Loading at Grafton Wharf. PEARSON and CO., Moore's Wharf.

FOR PORT de FRANCE, NEW CALEDONIA.—The smart mail packet BRILLIANT, Captain SHOLL, under contract with the French Government, having just accomplished one of the quickest trips on record, will be again despatched on the 15th instant punctually—the greater portion of her cargo being already engaged.

For freight or passage, having first-rate accommodation in cabin and steerage, apply to LANNOY and BOURGOING, Church-hill; or LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

FOR PORT DE FRANCE, NEW CALEDONIA.—The French ship FERNAND, 450 tons burthen, will sail for the above port on WEDNESDAY, 17th instant. She has room for a few tons of freight. Apply to D. N. JOUBERT, Smith's Wharf, Miller's Point.

FOR SINGAPORE.—The American ship AZZAN, 597 tons register, ARTHUR HEAGEN, commander, will sail for Singapore about 25th instant.

For light freight and passage, apply to HENRY MOORE.

Moore's Wharf, 9th August.

FOR HONGKONG.—To sail on 1st September.—The magnificent clipper-ship GOLDEN STATE, W. L. HEPBURN, Esq., commander. This vessel offers a most favourable opportunity for passengers, having lofty and well ventilated 'tween decks, and will positively be despatched as above.

MOLISON and BLACK, No. 4, Bridge-street.

SAPPHIRE, for MADRAS, via Port Curtis.—Clears at the Customs THIS DAY. Intending passengers are requested to inspect the accommodations of this vessel and make their arrangements at once.

Will take a few steerage passengers for Port Curtis.

Apply to ALLAN, STREET, and NORTON, Wynyard-square; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers, George-street.

TO PASSENGERS for INDIA.—For BOMBAY.—The splendid clipper ship SIAM, A1 13 years, WILSON, commander, will leave for Bombay direct about 1st September, and, having superior cabin accommodation, is a desirable opportunity for passengers.

Apply to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., Margaret-street.

FOR CALCUTTA.—To Shippers of Horses.—The well-known favourite horse ship ROYAL SAXON will sail for above port on or about the 27th instant, and favours a desirable opportunity for shippers of horses.

R. TOWNS and CO.

FOR SINGAPORE.—The American ship AZZANT, 597 tons register, ARTHUR HEAGEN, commander, will sail for Singapore about 25th instant.

For light freight and passage apply to HENRY MOORE. Moore's Wharf, 9th August.

FOR CALLAO.—The very superior A1 ship, COLUMBINE, 958 tons register, JOHN SAUNDERS, commander, will be despatched for the above port in a few days. She has splendid accommodations for a few cabin passengers.

Apply to Captain SAUNDERS, on board, Circular Quay; or to, BRIERLEY, DEAN, and CO., 273, George-street.

FOR LONDON.—The A1 and very superior ship GRACES, 450 tons register, THOMAS FARLAM, commander, is fast receiving cargo, and will be quickly despatched. Has most comfortable accommodations for passengers at moderate rates.

For freight or passage apply to Captain FARLAM, Circular Quay; or to BRIERLEY, DEAN, and CO., 273, George-street.

ABERDEEN CLIPPER LINE.—For LONDON.—Sailing regularly every month throughout the year.—This well-known and favourite line of clippers, belonging to Messrs. George Thompson and Co., and consisting of the fastest ships in the Australian trade, will leave Sydney as above.

Intending passengers are requested to examine the superior accommodation of this splendid fleet. Passages can be secured for any desired month upon application to the agents.

CENTURION, 639 tons register, R. MURRAY, commander, to sail in September.

MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM, and CO.

BLACKWALL LINE of PACKETS, from MELBOURNE to LONDON.—The splendid A1 clipper ship ORWELL, 1400 tons, ALEXANDER WEYNTON, commander, to sail positively on the 20th August.

FARES:

Cabin, £60 to £90.

Second ditto, £30 to £35, including steward's attendance.

Third ditto, £15 to £25.

This vessel is the property of Messrs. Green, of Blackwall, whose name is sufficient guarantee for the superior accommodation which will be afforded to the passengers.

For plans, and particulars of dietary scale of second and third classes, apply to W. P. WHITE and CO., Melbourne; or to J. B. METCALFE and CO., No. 9, Bridge-street.

BLACK BALL and EAGLE LINES of PACKETS, for LIVERPOOL direct.—The Liverpool and Australian Navigation Company's magnificent steam clipper ROYAL CHARTER, 3000 tons, THOMAS TAYLOR, Esq., commander, will sail for the above port, from MELBOURNE, on WEDNESDAY, 24th August.

This splendid vessel has just arrived, after another very rapid passage of 59 days from Liverpool, and will be despatched punctually on her advertised day.

The accommodation for all classes cannot be excelled, the saloon being furnished with every requisite; the second cabin is most comfortably fitted up; and the third cabin is most spacious, lofty, and well ventilated.

FARES:

Saloon, 60 guineas.

Second Cabin, including steward's attendance, 35 guineas.

Third Cabin, 18 and 20 guineas.

An experienced Surgeon will accompany the ship.

For further particulars apply to BRIGHT, BROTHERS, and CO., Melbourne; or THACKER, DANIELL and CO., O'Connell-street, Sydney.

WHITE STAR LINE OF BRITISH AND AUSTRALIAN PACKETS.—For LIVERPOOL, to sail on THURSDAY, the 1st September, the celebrated clipper RED JACKET, 2000 tons, R. KIRBY, commander. Will be despatched positively as above, from Hobson's Bay.

This far-famed clipper is universally admitted to be the handsomest and fastest ship in the world, and as she will return to England in ballast-trim a passage of 65 days may be calculated upon.

Her accommodations for all classes are unsurpassed by any ship afloat, and too well known in the Australian trade to require description.

Passengers in the saloons will be supplied with wines, beer, &c., in addition to beds, bedding, and every cabin requisite; and as several cabins have already been bespoken, intending passengers are requested to make early application.

In the second cabin, which is on deck, and equal to the chief cabin of ordinary vessels, passengers are provided with all cabin requisites, excepting beds, bedding, &c.

In the intermediate and steerage, passengers will find the most complete arrangements made for their health and comfort.

A surgeon accompanies the ship as usual.

A cow is carried for the use of saloon passengers.

For further particulars apply to LORIMER, MACKIE, and CO., Melbourne; or WILLIS, MERRY, and CO., Church-hill, Sydney.

LION.—For FREIGHT or CHARTER, this fine clipper vessel, now undergoing a thorough overhaul, and being altered to a barque, will be ready for sea in a few days. Carries 400 tons dead weight. Parties about shipping stock would do well to inspect this vessel, she having delivered four cargoes of horses in New Zealand without losing one. Has large cabin accommodations.

Apply on board, to Captain BARRACK, Smith's Wharf; or to JAMES MALCOLM and CO., agents.

CHARTER.—Wanted, CONVEYANCE, from Mongawhare Kiapara to Sydney, for about 200 to 250 loads timber; the vessel must have ports to take in 22 inches square timber. WILLIS, MERRY, and CO., 17, Church-hill.

CHARTER.—WANTED, a VESSEL, about six feet draught. RENWICK, BATE, and Co., 327, George-st.

FOR SALE or CHARTER, the splendid first-class clipper barque JUVERNA, 312 tons register. Apply to JOHN CUTHBERT, Cuthbert's Wharf.

WANTED, VESSELS for the Minmi colliery. T. G. SAWKINS, Exchange.

FOR SALE, the screw steamer ZINGARI, built in 1853, at Blackwall, by Wigrams and Whimshurst, copper-fastened, newly coppered last January. Tonnage, builder's measurement, 264; length overall, 130 feet; beam, 21 feet; draft forward, 7 feet, aft, 11 feet. Two engines, by Bolton and Watt; nominal power, 60 horses; brigantine rigged. Under steam and canvas, will attain 12 and 13 knots; under canvas, with screw disconnected, 9 and 10 knots. Saloon accommodation for thirty-two; fore cabin accommodation for forty-two. The vessel may be seen at Botts' Wharf.

For terms, apply to WILLIS, MERRY, and CO., 17, Church-hill.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE, the beautiful new clipper fore-and-aft Schooner GUIDING STAR, just arrived from the Hawkesbury River, where she was launched a few weeks ago. This faithfully-built craft, drafted from the lines of some of the most celebrated American clippers, is worthy the inspection of parties in want of a really good and paying vessel. She is admirably adapted for the bar harbours, carrying a cargo of over 60 tons at a draft of 6 feet.

For particulars apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers, George-street.

SHIP NAOMI, from LONDON.—NOTICE to CONSIGNEES.—This vessel will commence discharging at the Circular Wharf, on MONDAY MORNING. Consignees are particularly requested to have their goods cleared at the Customs at once, as the ship is pressed for time, and it is necessary that there should be no delay when goods come to hand. All goods not cleared by 10 a.m., on WEDNESDAY next, will positively then be entered, landed, and stored at consignees' expense and risk; and the ship will not be responsible for any loss of, or damage to, goods after being landed, whether from neglect to pass entries or remove them as landed. Bills of lading must be produced, and orders for delivery obtained, at the office of the undersigned, before goods can leave the wharf. GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., Agents.

SHIP LORD RAGLAN, from LONDON.—Notice to Consignees.—This vessel will discharge at Lamb's Wharf, commencing on MONDAY MORNING. Consignees will oblige and save trouble by clearing the goods at the Customs at once. All goods not cleared by 10 a.m. on WEDNESDAY next, will positively then be entered, landed, and stored at consignees' expense and risk, and the ship will not be responsible for any loss of or damage to goods after being landed, whether from neglect to pass entries or remove them as landed. Bills of lading must be produced, and orders for delivery obtained at the office of the undersigned, before any goods can leave the wharf. GILCHRIST, WATT and CO., agents.

SHIP SAPPHIRE.—All CLAIMS against this ship must be rendered in duplicate by 2 o'clock THIS DAY, to ALLAN, STREET, and NORTON, Wynyard-square.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.—Sir,—Being on the eve of departure from your port, I feel great pleasure in expressing my satisfaction at the very marked success which has attended my efforts to obtain quick despatch for the ship Orion, under my command. You will find, by reference to back dates, that the Orion arrived inside the Heads on the 6th of July, having on board nine hundred and twenty-two thousand feet of timber (922,000), and consigned to Messrs. George A. Lloyd and Co.; we waited below until the 9th, it being then under consideration whether the ship should discharge here or proceed to Melbourne. As it was decided that we should discharge here, we commenced on the 11th of July, and in twenty-two working days the whole of our cargo was landed and stacked on the Circular Quay. This is the largest cargo of timber ever landed in Sydney, and now we are ballasted and partly laden with coal ready for sea, having only remained in port thirty-eight days. I am under great obligations to Messrs. G. A. Lloyd and Co. for the promptness with which they have transacted the business of my ship, and for the many facilities they have given me for the speedy landing of my cargo. We came consigned to the house in the very hour of their misfortune; yet, notwithstanding all the trying circumstances with which they have had to contend, all our affairs have been speedily transacted.

I was introduced by Messrs. Lloyd and Co. to Mr. P. Farrelly, "stevedore," as being the man they thought best able to perform the discharging of my cargo in the shortest possible time; and now I am able to express myself highly pleased with the manner in which Mr. Farrelly has performed his contract, as well as his energy and steadiness of character. A large portion of the cargo was timber 16 inches square by 60 feet long, and these immense logs taken on the shoulders of men a distance of one hundred and fifty feet.

Hoping you will pardon me for intruding in the columns of your valuable journal,

I remain, Sir, truly yours,

HENRY LIBBEY,

Master of ship "Orion."

NOTICE.—To Shipowners, Merchants, Importers, and Ship Captains.—Having arranged with Mr. James Macdonald, an experienced ship broker and Custom-house agent, to take charge of that department, my mercantile friends can now depend on prompt attention to their business; and on behalf of Mr Macdonald and myself I respectfully solicit a continued and increased support. H. R. REID, ship and general broker, Custom-house and estate agent and commission merchant. Offices, Squatters' Exchange, George-street, opposite Hunter-street; and east side Circular Quay.

CAPE NORTHUMBERLAND, South Coast of Australia.—A new CHART of the Coast, from Cape Otway to Cape Fermat, including the locality of the melancholy disaster to the S. S. Admella, has been received, corrected to 1859, per Overland Mail, by READING and WELLBANK, 13, Bridge-street.

THE COAST of AUSTRALIA, NEW GUINEA, &c. Notice to Seamen.—READING and WELLBANK have received, per overland mail, the Second Volume of the AUSTRALIAN DIRECTORY, just published by the Admiralty, compiled by Commander Yule, R.N.; comprising East Coast of Australia, New Guinea, Louisiade Archipelago, Torres Straits, &c. 13, Bridge-street.

CLIFFORD'S PATENT BOAT-LOWERING APPARATUS.—To Captains and Owners of Steamers, and Sailing Vessels.—On SALE, by the undersigned, Clifford's patent boat-lowering apparatus complete. THOMAS BOWDEN, 10, Macquarie-place.

CUNNINGHAM'S PATENT Self-reefing TOPSAILS.—The undersigned have been appointed Agents for supplying the above. MOLISON and BLACK, 4, Bridge-street.

Australian Gas-Light Company's Office,
Sydney, 27th July, 1859.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual General MEETING of this Company will be held at the Company's Office, Sydney, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of August next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, to receive the Report of the Directors for the past Half year, to consider of a Dividend, to Elect Directors in the stead of those who retire by rotation or otherwise, to dispose of a motion for extending the period within which New Shares may be taken up under the resolution passed at the General Meeting of the 9th of March last, and to transact such other business as may be brought forward in conformity with rule. By order of the Board.

R. MANSFIELD, secretary.

SYDNEY POULTRY CLUB.—The Annual General MEETING of the members of the Sydney Poultry Club will be held at Mr. HOLROYD'S Chambers, 3, King-street, on TUESDAY next, the 16th instant, at 3 o'clock p.m. W. H. CATLETT, secretary. 289, Pitt-street South, 10th August.

FOUNDATION STONE of the WATERLOO CHURCH.—The Catholic community and the inhabitants of Sydney in particular are invited to assist at the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of a church at Waterloo THIS DAY, the feast of the Assumption of our Blessed Lady. At twelve o'clock, the Holy Sacrifice will be offered on the intended site. At half-past one his Grace the Archbishop of Sydney will begin the solemn function of blessing and laying the first stone. The faithful will make the usual offerings towards the building fund of the church. The spot on which the church is to be built has been hitherto known by the name of Mount Lachlan, on the Waterloo Estate, and is a gift of Sir Daniel Cooper. It will in future be known by the name of Mount Carmel, as the church is to be dedicated to our Blessed Lady, under that title.

SAINT LAWRENCE PAROCHIAL ASSOCIATION.—A LECTURE (without charge for admission), in connection with this Association, will be delivered by the Rev. HENRY J. HOSE, M.A., at the Christ Church School-house, Pitt-street South, on WEDNESDAY EVENING next, the 17th instant, at half-past seven. Subject—Popular things in Astronomy (continued). Members and parishoners are invited to attend.

THE HOLY LAND.—A LECTURE on Jerusalem will be delivered at St. Mary's Schoolhouse, Waverley, by the Rev S. MITCHELL, THIS DAY, the 15th instant, at 7 p.m. The chair will be taken by the Lord Bishop of Sydney.

After the lecture the subject of the debt on the church will be brought before the meeting, and subscriptions invited towards its liquidation.

ST. MICHAEL'S AUXILIARY CHURCH SOCIETY.—Lecture by the Rev. G. H. MORETON, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, 17th instant, in the School-room, Fitzroy-street, at half-past 7. Subject: Reminiscenses of China. Admission, 6d.

FREDERICK FYSON, sec.

SYDNEY MECHANICS' SCHOOL OF ARTS.—LECTURE on TUESDAY next August 16th, by the Rev. H. J. HOSE, M.A. Subject—"The Prose Writings of John Milton." Doors open at 7 o'clock; commence at half-past. Admittance, 6d. each: members, free.

SINGING.—Several Persons having expressed a wish for Elementary Lessons, arrangements will be made to form a second Elementary Class at the School of Arts. Ladies or gentlemen desirous of joining it are requested to attend THIS EVENING, at 7 o'clock.

REDFERN MUNICIPALITY.—A MEETING of the Committee of the above Municipality will be held THIS EVENING, at half-past seven, at Mr. BYRNES', Bullinaming-street, Waterloo Estate. Business urgent.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

HALL HENDERSON: age, about 45; height, 5 feet 10 inches; ruddy complexion, dark eyes, acquiline nose, black hair. Left England in Picturia, Captain Scotton, in 1853; was in employ of Mr. H. H. Beauchamp, Sydney; left for Tambaroora diggings in April, 1854, and returned to Sydney in September, 1854. A reward of £1 will be paid for satisfactory proof of the above being alive or dead. Address Mr. R. BLAIR, West Maitland.

IF THIS should meet the eye of CHARLES LUDWICK MULLER, who arrived in the colony in March 1858, or any person knowing his address, would greatly oblige by communicating with his brother. PHILIP MULLER, Ranger's Valley, New England.

JOSEPH WRIGHT, who left England about 1852, his Sister, AMELIA WRIGHT, would be glad to see or hear from him. Address to the care of Mr. Newton, Royal Mint, Sydney.

MR. RICHARD ROGERS, formerly VETERINARY SURGEON to his Royal Highness Prince Albert, and late in charge of the 3rd and 4th Batteries Madras Artillery Rangoon, can be consulted daily, at No. 17, O'Connell-street. Satisfactory testimonials.

PETER BOUGHAN.—There is a LETTER for you of importance at Mr. JOHN SPIER'S, farmer, South Creek, near Windsor.

STEIN, F. W.—Send Address. English LETTERS lying for you at Messrs. KIRCHNER and CO.'S Office.

THOMAS BLAGROVE, Moreton Bay.—Please address EMMA TAME, with E. W. Cameron, Esq., Balmain.

PRINCE OF WALES THEATRE.—Lessee and Manager, Mr. CHARLES POOLE.

First night of the MYSTERIES OF THE OLD WOODEN HOUSE OF LONDON WALL.

Madamoiselle THERESE and Monsieur SCHMIDT in grand ballet TO-NIGHT.

MONDAY, August 5th, the performances will commence with the drama of thrilling interest entitled

THE MYSTERIES OF THE OLD WOODEN HOUSE OF LONDON WALL.

To be followed by the mythological ballet entitled

DIANA AND THE SATYR.

To conclude with the musical farce entitled

WHY DON'T SHE MARRY?

TO-MORROW (Tuesday), Verdi's grand opera of ERNANI.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.—Professor BUSHELL, The Electro-Biologist, Grand Entertainment, THIS EVENING.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.—The new drama, entitled THE MIDNIGHT WATCH, and the musical interlude of THE BONNIE FISHWIFE, TO-NIGHT.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.—Professor BUSHELL, the Electro-Biologist, TO-NIGHT.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.—Professor BUSHELL, TO-NIGHT. No advance of prices. SAMUEL COLVILLE, Lessee.

PRINCESS THEATRE, NEWCASTLE.—This new theatre has been erected and decorated by the proprietor without any regard to expense—he respectfully begs to intimate to travelling performers, or for any other suitable purpose, that he will let it occasionally on very reasonable terms, without being subject to imposition—united to which, he will accommodate the parties engaging with board and lodging at his inn adjoining the theatre, at the Market Wharf, on such terms as will give satisfaction. Address Mr. M. MAGNEY, Market Wharf Inn, Newcastle.

SUBSCRIPTION BALL.—FRIDAY, August 19th, at Mr. W. CLARK'S Assembly Rooms, 75, William-street. Applications for tickets may be made to the Committee, at the above Rooms, on Tuesday Evening.

BALMAIN DANCING ACADEMY, at Mrs. ROBERTSON'S SEMINARY, Darling Villa, Darling-street.—Mr. F. H. NEEDS begs to announce that a Full Dress Quadrille Party will take place on MONDAY, August 22nd. Tickets are now ready and can be had at the academy, as above.

THE COWPER BANQUET.—All those Members of the Committee who have tickets for sale for the above banquet, are requested to attend at the Committee Rooms, Mr. Spencer's Shakespere Tavern, Pitt-street, on THIS EVENING, at half-past 7 o'clock, for the purpose of rendering an account of the number of tickets sold, in order that the stewards may be enabled to complete the arrangements. By order: ANDREW ALLAN, honorary secretary.

THE COWPER BANQUET.—The Committee appointed to make arrangements for the Banquet, to be held in honour of the Honorable CHARLES COWPER, have much pleasure in announcing that they have secured the use of the Prince of Wales Theatre for the occasion.

The Banquet will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant, at 6 o'clock p.m.

The price of the tickets are one guinea each, including a lady's card for the boxes, which may be obtained from

Mr. William Moffitt, Pitt-street
Messrs. Sands and Kenny, George-street
Mr. E. T. Penfold, 452, George-street
James Waugh, 282, George-street
Messrs. Allan and Wigley, George-street
Mr. George Lecky, Brickfield-hill
Thomas Spencer, Pitt-street
James Kelly, George and Bathurst street
Joseph Spinks, King-street
Alfred Bradford, South Head Road
John Reddy, William-street,

And from the Members of Committee.

In order that the arrangements for fitting up the tables and seats properly for the number that are to be present at the Banquet, no tickets will be issued after Monday, the 15th instant.

The following gentlemen have consented to act as stewards:—

E. S. Hill, J.P.	W. P. Moffatt
Alderman Spence	Alderman Smithers
Alderman Sutherland	James Powell
Robert Stewart	Hercules Watt
Benjamin James	James Kelly
Alderman Neale, J.P.	John Clarke
E. Beaumont	W. F. Parker
Alderman Williams	Alfred Neale
James H. Neale	Joseph Spinks
Alderman Northwood	Andrew Trimble
Josiah Harpur	John Aird
Alderman Sutton	John Reddy
Thomas Doneghy	John Allen
Alfred Bradford	Richard Feltham
Richard Cook	Alderman Speer.

A. ALLAN, honorary secretary.

TO THE MASONS OF SYDNEY AND VICINITY.—NOTICE.—The ANNUAL DINNER in commemoration of the short-time principle will take place on THURSDAY next, August 18th, at the Odd Fellows' Hall, Haymarket. Dinner on the table at 7 o'clock. Tickets can be had at the above house.

FREEMASONRY.—The regular Monthly MEETING of the SYDNEY SAMARITAN LODGE, No 843, will be held at Clark's Rooms, Elizabeth-street, THIS EVENING, at 7 o'clock sharp. H. WISE, secretary.

THE ANNIVERSARY TEA-MEETING of the Surry Hills Wesleyan Sabbath School will be held THIS EVENING, in the Bourke-street Schoolroom, at half-past 6. After which, a PUBLIC MEETING in the church, when the annual report will be read, and addresses delivered by several ministers and gentlemen. JOHN DAWSON, Esq., in the chair. Tickets for the tea, 1s. 6d.

CONGREGATIONAL SUNDAY-SCHOOL, Newtown.—A TEA MEETING in connection with the above will be held TO-MORROW, Tuesday, the 16th instant; after which, a PUBLIC MEETING, at which several ministers and friends are expected to be present and deliver addresses. Tea on the table at half-past 6. Tickets, 1s. 6d. each, to be had of JOSIAH MOREY, or any of the teachers.

ST. MATTHIAS' NEW CHURCH, PADDINGTON.—A BAZAAR, in aid of the fund for roofing the above Church, will be held early in November next. Ladies, tradesmen, and others friendly to the object are respectfully invited to contribute articles, materials, &c., to any of the following members of the committee:—

Mrs. M'Carthy, Glenmore Road
Mrs. Bell, Stone House
Mrs. Westaway, Post-office
Mrs. Callen, South Head Road
Mrs. Carter, Observatory Villa
Mrs. Cooper, South Head Road
Mrs. Brennan, Point Piper Road
Mrs. Dawson, Garnerville House, South Head Road.
Mrs. Palphrey.
Mrs. Adams.

AMATEUR MUSIC CLUB.—Gentlemen residing in Balmain, desirous of forming the above, are requested to forward their names, together with the names of their instruments, to MUSIC, HERALD Office.

No. 39-43. Town Clerk's Office,
Sydney, 1st August, 1859.

PERMANENT LEVEL of FORBES-STREET.—Notice is hereby given, that a PLAN and SECTION, showing the permanent level of Forbes street, between William and Liverpool streets, as proposed to be adopted by the Municipal Council, is now lying at the office of the City Surveyor, for the information and inspection of the public, and will so remain for four weeks from this date, so that any objections to the same may be lodged with the Town Clerk previous to the final adoption of the permanent level of the said street by the Municipal Council.

CHARLES H. WOOLCOTT, Town Clerk.

LONDON.—The undersigned Advertising Agents receive advertisements for insertion in the SYDNEY MORNING HERALD, which will be despatched by first mail steamer. Advertisements must be paid for in ADVANCE. The SYDNEY MORNING HERALD is filed at our office for the use of advertisers. ALGAR and STREET, colonial newspaper agents, 11, Clement-lane, Lombard-street, London.

BILL OF FARE.—Beef, mutton, pork, poultry, veal, fish, tripe, cowheel, harricots, curries, cutlets, steaks, chops, kidneys, stews, soups, pastry. Rainbow Tavern, King and Pitt streets. JAMES SIMPSON. Breakfasts from 8 to 10.

EDUCATION FOR YOUNG LADIES, Charlton House, Point Piper Road, Paddington.—The Misses WEST continue to receive a limited number of Pupils on moderate terms.

ARRIVED.—Mr. ESKELL, Surgeon-Dentist, of Melbourne, may be consulted daily. 32, Hunter-street.

HENRY SELFE, Importer of Building Materials, Circular Quay.

H. R. REID, Ship and General Broker, Estate and Commission Agent, Macquarie-st., Circular Quay.

MR. H. GRAHAM, Surgeon, &c., Kent House, Kent and Bathurst streets. At home from 1 to 3 p.m.

MESSRS. D. BUIST and SON, Pianoforte Makers. Pianofortes tuned, repaired, and removed, 254, George-street.

MR. H. MARSH, Professor of the Pianoforte and Singing. Address, Potts' Point, or 254, George-st.

H. MARSH and CO., Music Publishers, Sale Rooms, Messrs. D. BUIST and SON, 254, George-street.

GOOD NEWS from HOME.—The most popular ballad of the day. H. MARSH and CO.

AGENCY FOR JOHN BENSON and CO., Birmingham.—The Office of the above Agency is REMOVED to Margaret-street, where orders will be received and forwarded as usual. EDWARD SALAMON.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON, Auctioneer and Commission Agent, has REMOVED his offices to those lately occupied by the Royal Mail Company, Margaret-street, and where instructions for out-door sales will be received and attended to as usual.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—Mr. EDWARD SALAMON begs to notify that he has removed his Offices to those recently occupied by the Royal Mail Company, Margaret-street.

REMOVAL.—Mr. PENSON, Plumber, &c., from Park-street to Pitt-st., two doors from Temperance Hall.

REMOVAL.—Mr. JAMES L. MICHAEL, Solicitor from 370, to 320, George-st. (old EMPIRE Office).

REMOVAL.—G. R. ADDISON, bookseller and stationer, from Brickfield-hill to 413, George-street.

LATE FIRE IN PITT-STREET.—J. KEAREY begs to inform his friends and customers that he will continue to carry on the business as usual. Entrance, down the gateway.

MINMI COLLIERY.—Mr. T. G. SAWKINS is our authorised agent for the sale of the Minmi Coals. (Signed) J. and A. BROWN.

SYDNEY OPHTHALMIC INSTITUTION, for the Cure of Diseases of the Eye.—Patron, Sir William Denison. President, Sir A. Stephen. Surgeon, Dr. Berncastle. Apply from 9 to 11. 20, Wynyard-square.

TO SELLERS of WOOL, HIDES, and SHEEPSKINS BRIERLEY, DEAN, and CO., 178, George-street, Sydney, are Purchasers.

VACCINATION DAILY, at J. C. HORNER'S, Apothecaries' Hall, William-street.

W. WILLINGTON continues to forward PARCELS to Pickford and Co. to all parts of England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales, by clipper ships. Small parcels, 1s. 12, Essex-street (late Gallows-hill), Sydney.

MONEY TO LEND ON MORTGAGE, in sums of £500 and upwards, by the Sydney Insurance Company. By order of the Board,

JOSEPH DYER, secretary.

SEVERAL SUMS of TRUST MONEY, from £500 upwards, to be LENT on mortgage of freehold city property. Apply to Messrs. ALLEN and BOWDEN, solicitors, Elizabeth-street, or to Mr. THOMAS MACCULLOCH, Mort's Buildings, Pitt-street.

£5000 to LEND in sums, £20 to £50, or otherwise. R. FORBES, 170, Pitt-street.

£1300 TO LEND.—C. H. ROOKE, 123, King-street.

INVESTMENTS in Bank Shares and other Colonial Securities are made and disposed of by W. BARTON and SON, 341, George-street, next the Commercial Bank.

INVESTMENTS in Debentures, Bank, and other Shares, may always be obtained or disposed of, at current prices, on application to LENNON and CAPE, stock and share brokers, Terry's-buildings, Pitt-street.

TENDERS REQUIRED for Making and Fixing a 12-horse power BEAM ENGINE and Flour Mill, complete. J. YEOMAN'S, 794, George-street.

PHOTOGRAPHIC PORTRAITS, painted in oil colours. Stereoscopic pictures on paper or glass, and the plain glass portraits, taken at J. LIDDINGTON'S, 309, George-street, over Peek's Auction Rooms.

FIVE SHILLINGS REWARD.—LOST, on Saturday night, from corner of Charlotte place and George-street, a fawn-coloured TERRIER BITCH, ears and tail cropped; had on a curb collar. Any person bringing her to JAMES PRESCOTT, Hunter River Inn, A.S.N. Co.'s Wharf, shall receive the above reward.

£5 REWARD.—TO CONSTABLES and others.—STOLEN, from my residence, on Sunday morning, the 14th instant, TWO WATCHES, of the following description;—One silver watch and guard; also, a Silver Watch with gold eagle on the face. A reward of £5 will be given on conviction of the thief or thieves, by applying to GEORGE CLARKE, Prince of Wales Oyster Saloon, King-street East, Sydney.

NOTICE.—HUNTER RIVER NEW STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—All persons having CLAIMS against the H. R. N. S. N. Company, in regard to the Morpeth Wharf Agency, under Mr. Burrows, are requested to forward same to the undersigned without delay.

By order of the Board of Directors,

T. F. DYE, manager.

H. R. N. S. N. Company's Office, Morpeth and Sydney, 12th August.

NOTICE.—No Person is authorised to transact any business on my account from this date. Sydney, August 13th. JEAN TE KLOOT, broker, New Pitt-street.

IF THE GENTLEMAN who received the March number of HOUSEHOLD WORDS, and the two first numbers of ALL THE YEAR ROUND, addressed to George Spaight, at the Post Office, on the 12th instant, will leave them at Messrs. GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.'S, he will oblige.

NOTICE is hereby given that the PARTNERSHIP heretofore subsisting between us, the undersigned, CHRISTOPHER NEWTON, DAVID PAINTER M'EUEN, CHARLES KENT, and DANIEL BULMAN, under the style or firm of "Christopher Newton, Brother, and Company" in Sydney and London, has been THIS DAY DISSOLVED by mutual consent, by the withdrawal of the said David Painter M'Euen.

All accounts due to or by the late firm will be received and paid by the said Christopher Newton, Charles Kent, and David Bulman.

Dated this thirteenth August, 1859.

CHRIS. NEWTON,
DAVID PAINTER M'EUEN,
CHARLES KENT,
DANIEL BULMAN.

Witness—JOHN DUNSMURE, solicitor.

The business will henceforth be carried on by the said Christopher Newton, Charles Kent, and Daniel Bulman, under the style of Christopher Newton, Brother, and Company.

Dated this thirteenth August, 1859.

CHRIS. NEWTON,
CHARLES KENT,
DANIEL BULMAN.

Witness—JOHN DUNSMURE, solicitor.

CHUN HA SHOO and GEORGE HA KIN, Chinamen, residing in Sydney, pretending to be large storekeepers, but at the same time trading with other Chinamen's money; as they arrive from the diggings for their stores, they give the ready money to the abovenamed Chinamen, and makes them appear very large; but JOHN JOHNSON, storekeeper, of George-street North, has no connection with the above Chinamen.

CAUTION.—I hereby caution all people from taking away or BUYING any CATTLE branded "circle K on the rump," and "K on the shoulder," purchased by me from Isabella Mary Kelly, and now running on the Manning Flats, Gungully, near Brimbin Station, and other places. CHARLES SKERRETT. Sydney, 13th August, 1859.

CAUTION.—Mr. THOMAS HENRY HELLYER having absented himself from his articled service, all persons are cautioned against harbouring him after this notice. WILLIAM HELLYER, solicitor, 84, King-street.

MARRIAGE OF A MINOR.—Clergymen and others are CAUTIONED against assisting in any marriage ceremony to which my son, THOMAS HENRY HELLYER, is a party, without my personal assent. WILLIAM HELLYER, solicitor, No. 84, King-street.

NOTICE.—All persons are cautioned not to PURCHASE CATTLE or HORSES, the property of the undersigned, branded as follows:—Cattle, branded M B; horses, K; any person purchasing after this notice will be prosecuted according to law. The above cattle are now running in the vicinity of Liverpool. MARY B. BROWNE, Maryville, Liverpool.

VICTORIA by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c.

To the Widow and next of kin of HENRY WELSH, late of "The Hall," Pitt-street, Sydney, draper, deceased.

Greeting,

WHEREAS it hath been represented unto our Supreme Court of New South Wales, that the above named HENRY WELSH departed this life on or about the tenth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, having, at the time of his death, goods, chattels, credits, and effects in the colony aforesaid. We hereby cite you to appear personally or by your proctor before our said Court, at the Court House, in King-street, Sydney, on the thirty-first day of August instant, then and there to accept or refuse letters of administration of the goods, chattels, credits, and effects of the said deceased, or to show cause, if you have any, why the same should not be committed to GEORGE MOORE, of Pitt-street, Sydney, aforesaid, a creditor of the said deceased.

Witness the Honorable Sir ALFRED STEPHEN, Knight, Chief Justice of our said Court, at Sydney, this Thirteenth day of August, in the twenty-third year of our reign, A.D. 1859.

S. RAYMOND, Prothonotary.

MONTAGUE CONSETT STEPHEN, Proctor for the said George Moore, 117, Elizabeth-street, Sydney.

PROSPECTUS of a new SEMI-WEEKLY JOURNAL to be called

"THE ILLAWARRA EXPRESS AND SOUTHERN ADVERTISER."

A number of gentlemen largely interested in the progress of the Illawarra district have come to the conclusion that its daily multiplying interest and rapidly increasing population demand the establishment of a second local newspaper. Arrangements have accordingly been made for the publication in Wollongong of a new semi-weekly journal, of double demy size, entitled "THE ILLAWARRA EXPRESS AND SOUTHERN ADVERTISER"; the first issue of which will, of course, be notified in the ordinary way.

In politics, the ILLAWARRA EXPRESS will take the side of Liberalism, in the strict but judicious sense of the term—it will zealously, but unflinchingly, advocate those principles which a careful and conscientious consideration may commend as being the best calculated to promote the general prosperity of the community. But, however zealous or firm its advocacy may be, it will never fail to respect the prejudices of those who may entertain contrary opinions of a permanent character, and to grapple fairly, openly, and honorably with those who, although differing in opinion, may yet desire rational conviction.

As a vehicle of general news it will be the ambition of the conductors to earn for the ILLAWARRA EXPRESS a celebrity which no other provincial journal has ever yet enjoyed. Arrangements will be made for ensuring a regular supply of newspapers from all parts of the world, and from these a digest will be made as often as the opportunity occurs. It will not be a digest consisting merely of isolated extracts, jumbled hurriedly, and sometimes unintelligibly, together, with all their imperfections and unnecessary verbiage, rendered more apparent by the mutilation. But it will be a carefully condensed, and, for the most part, re-written embodiment of the intelligence or soul of the information sought to be conveyed. The same rule, to a certain extent, will guide the conductors in reference to local and all other matters likely to be of interest or use to the subscribers.

Note.—Lists are in the hands of a numerous committee, for the purpose of obtaining signatures of individuals disposed to support the new paper.

A LITHOGRAPH of RANDWICK, WAVERLEY, and COOGEE, having been PUBLISHED, the public are respectfully informed that copies may be obtained, at 2s. 6d. each, on application at this office.

EDWARD BARNEY, Surveyor-General.

Surveyor General's Office, Sydney, 13th August, 1859.

CATALOGUES of the effects of the late Dr. M'Ewan are now ready, and can be had on application at the office of the undersigned, Margaret-street. EDWARD SALAMON.

PHYSOLOGIA AUSTRALASICA.—Orders for this work, so fully referred to in the summary of Saturday last, will be taken by any of the booksellers. It will be necessary to adopt this plan to secure the work, as no copies will be sent out to the colony for chance sale.

MR. J. H. ANDERSON, Professor of Music, Importer of Music and Musical Instruments, begs to acquaint the public that he receives, by every opportunity, consignments of the latest and most fashionable music of the day, from the eminent firms in London, Messrs. Chappell, Cramer, and Beale, Leader and Cocks, Williams, Wessell, Boosey, &c., on hand. Invoices from the above celebrated firms hourly expected. The trade liberally supplied. 27, Cowper-terrace, Church-hill.

MESSRS. BROUGHTON and FATTORINI, Auctioneers and Commission Agents, East-street, Ipswich, strongly recommend all intending purchasers of cattle and sheep, from Port Phillip and New South Wales, either to give them a call or to write to them before they make their purchases in the North.

Messrs. B. and F., if they cannot make sale to them, can at all events give them valuable information—can tell them where inferior under-the-Range-sheep have been bought to re-sell again on Downs runs as Downs sheep. Messrs. B. and F. make it their business to obtain intelligence of all choppings and change of stock on the different runs for 500 miles round, and can give pretty accurate information as to whether any drafts of inferior sheep for sale have taken place. Any one purchasing through Messrs. B. and F. will obtain good stock.

Charges—2½ per cent.

S. SMITH, Law Stationer and Agent, 109, late 35, Elizabeth-street North.

Deeds and documents engrossed, copied, and registered. Searches against real or personal property carefully made.

Insolvents' schedules and certificates prepared.

Letters of naturalisation obtained.

Communications from the interior will meet with prompt attention.

Charges strictly moderate.

WALKER and JONES, Watchmakers, Manufacturing Goldsmiths, and Jewellers, 338, George-street, and Branch Houses 68, Cornhill, and 48, Prince-street, London, beg to inform the public that they have received, ex mail steamer Bombay, an extensive shipment of first-class Gold and Silver Watches and Jewellery, of the latest and most exquisite designs, comprising Bracelets, Necklets, Dress, Cameo, and Miniature Brooches, Gold Guard and Albert Chains, Earrings, &c., &c.—and respectfully solicit an inspection of the same.

TO SHIPPERS of HORSES, CATTLE, and SHEEP.—The undersigned is prepared to supply any kind on due notice, upon the most favourable terms. Also, coal, hay, maize, and other produce shipped to order. SAMUEL WRIGHT, Hall of Commerce, Newcastle.

CATTLE and SHEEP.—Proceeds of Sales effected all paid for in cash. R. FORBES, 170, Pitt-street.

FAMILY HOUSE, to purchase, for cash, with garden, in Sydney or Newton. R. FORBES, 170, Pitt-street.

TO MERCHANTS and others.—Mr. R. FORBES, 170, Pitt-street, Sydney, agent for the sale and purchase of every description of Stock and Stations, has always, at a few days' notice (and sometimes hours'), maiden ewes, horses, store sheep, and store cattle, for shipment to all parts. N.B.—1400 ewes and wethers at hand for shipment.

100 COWS, Springers, for SALE, well bred and quiet, in Campbelltown District, in lots to suit buyers. ROBERT FORBES, 170, Pitt-street, Sydney. N.B.—100 Heifers wanted, in or out of calf.

STORE CATTLE for SALE.—500 Bullocks, 500 Cows, on station to the Northward. R. FORBES, 170, Pitt-st.

STORE CATTLE and SHEEP for SALE, in all districts, from noted herds and flocks. R. FORBES, 170, Pitt-st.

J. CORTI, Carver, Gilder, and Picture Frame Manufacturer, 210, Pitt-street, opposite the Victoria Theatre.

A CHOICE ASSORTMENT.—Alabaster Figures, Vases and Flowers, Wax Fruits, Stuffed Birds, and Parlour Ornaments always on hand.

FRAMED ENGRAVINGS, Toilet and Pier Glasses, round and oval Glass Shades, in great variety.

J. CORTI, Looking Glass Manufacturer and Silverer, 210, Pitt-street, opposite the Victoria Theatre.

E. JOHNSON, sole Manufacturer of the Balmoral dividing mattress, hair, fibre, and flax mattresses, palliasses, at greatly reduced prices. JOHNSON'S Central Bedding Manufactory, 23, Hunter-street.

FLOORCLOTH, CHINA MATTING, &c., at reduced prices. E. JOHNSON, 23, Hunter-street.

IRON BEDSTEADS.—Iron Bedsteads and Cots, from 35s. each, at JOHNSON'S Central Bedding Warerooms.

CABINS fitted up, old mattresses re-made at JOHNSON'S Bedding Warehouse, 23, Hunter-street.

ORNAMENTAL HAIR WORK.—G. C. COOK, artist in hair, plaits ladies' own hair into bracelets, guards, alberts, rings, &c., and mounts them in the first style of art. 239, Pitt-street, between King-street and the Victoria Theatre.

FOR SALE, a handsome light PHAETON, carry three. Also a trotting gig. J. H. NIXON, 28, Elizabeth-street North.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1489778

LAW.

SUPREME COURT.

JURY COURT ARRANGEMENTS.—1. On Monday (this day) the cause "City Corporation v. Pyrmont Bridge Company" will first be called, and the jury in it be sworn. It will then be adjourned to Thursday. 2. The other juries of twelve causes will be taken in their order in the list; and, until those having precedence over the City Corporation cause have been disposed of, the latter will not be taken. 3. All "Juries of Four" causes in that Court will be postponed to Monday, the 22nd instant.

BANCO COURT.—Connell and wife v. Stafford and wife, O'Neil v. Dickson, Monk v. Wilson, Mooney v. Redgrave, Sutherland v. Leeds, Cullen v. Purchase.

MASTER'S OFFICE.—Kearney v. Davis, on state of facts; Wentworth v. Tompson, state of facts and charge; Thomson and another v. Rattray and another, state of facts; Irving v. Eldred, state of facts; Bergin v. Gueron, to settle report; Scott v. Trust Company and others, to settle minutes.

SYDNEY DISTRICT COURT.

CAUSE LIST FOR THIS DAY (MONDAY).

Dillon v. M'Garran; Nixon v. Harte	Supreme Court issues
1924. Tarbuck v. Nowlan	2019. Hampson v. Wakely
1946. Gannon v. Milford and another	2020. Hampson v. Sadler and another
1968. Woods v. Grogan	2021. Hymes v. Keele
1969. Mariel v. Rossiter and another	2027. Kelly v. Cohen
1973. M'Leod v. Jerrald	2030. Mooney v. Graham
1975. Preddey v. Hynard	2031. Warburton and another v. Solomon
1977. Harris and another v. Bradford	2038. Hill and another v. Brenan
2001. Davies v. Garratty	2041. M'Kay v. Smith
2008. Muller v. Hayes	2052. Aaron v. Moses
2014. Maguire v. Clarke	2055. Merry and others v. Cohen
2015. Carr v. Finn	2063. Baylis v. Farbrother
	2065. Dickman v. Knapp, junior

INSOLVENCY COURT.

SATURDAY.

SURRENDERS.

MATTHEW BRIDSON, late of Crown-street, Woolloomooloo, baker. Liabilities, £93 10s. 6d. Assets—value of personal property, £2 10s.; outstanding debts, £52 15s. 6d.: total, £55 5s. 6d. Deficit, £38 5s. Mr. Wilson, official assignee.

James Chester Crisp, late of Sydney, deceased. Liabilities, £1251 9s. 6½d. Assets—value of real property, £5; of personal property, £30: total, £35. Deficit, £1216 9s. 6½d. Mr. Perry, official assignee.

John Wormleighton, of Goulburn, builder and contractor. Liabilities, £834 14s. 10d. Assets—value of real property, £132; of personal property, £50; outstanding debts, £394: total, £576. Deficit, £288 14s. 10d. Mr. Mackenzie, official assignee.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

Monday, August 15.—Thomas Booth, single, 11. Samuel Onions, special, for the election of a trustee, 11. Edmund Burgess, single, half-past 11. James M'Crossen, second, 12. Anthony Sheffield, single, 1. Margaret Hopkins, single, half-past 1. William Cox, adjourned examination, 2.

Tuesday, 16.—Frederick L. Flint, adjourned single, half-past 10. Francis Hayes, single, 11. Christopher Roberts, Michael Cassidy, sen., Owen William Williams, Joseph Robinson, Ulderich D'Antonio, David Campbell, certificates, 12. George L. Wilson, and George L. Wilson and Co., special, for examination, half-past 2.

Wednesday, 17.—Edward Watts, first, 11. In re Yencken's certificate, to hear argument of counsel in favour of granting, 11.

Thursday, 18.—Henry Fisher, special, for proof of debts, half-past 10. Thomas Lawrence, special, for proof of debts, 11.

Friday, 19.—William Macdonald, adjourned special, for examination, half-past 11. Richard Harris, special, for examination, 2.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

SATURDAY.

BEFORE Mr. Cape, Mr. Warburton, Mr. Ross, Mr. Kettle, Mr. E. S. Hill, Captain M'Lean.

Ten drunkards were severally sentenced to pay 20s., or to be imprisoned twenty-four hours; and another, an old offender, was sentenced to two months' imprisonment as an idle and disorderly person.

Bridget Lamy, James Lee, and Margaret Cotton, convicted of having in public places made use of obscene language, were each sentenced to pay £3, or to be imprisoned one month.

Henry Smith was brought before the Bench by sergeant Tant, who, this morning, received him into custody from Ann Tessimond, for having in the Market picked her pocket of money described by her; on searching prisoner, he found exactly the sum—one half-crown, four shillings, one fourpence, one threepence, and four pence halfpenny in copper money. The prosecutrix said that she was at the Market on business, when the prisoner placed himself in front of her for a minute, so unnecessarily close, that she suspected him, and, putting down a basket which occupied both her hands, she found that her pocket had been picked; she followed and gave prisoner into custody. Committed for trial at the Quarter Sessions.

Isabella Mary Kelly was charged on the oath of Charles Skerritt, with having at Dungog, on the 6th October, 1854, before Messrs. Brown and Forster, magistrates of the territory, committed wilful and corrupt perjury. The now prosecutor was then charged by the now defendant with having feloniously stolen certain cattle her property, of which he was, in 1855, at the April session of the Central Criminal Court, convicted, and received sentence of ten years' imprisonment, about four years of which period he passed in penal servitude, when, on grounds which did not at this investigation transpire, he received from the Government a free pardon. The prosecution was conducted by Mr. Forbes, assisted by Mr. Greer; the defence by Mr. Dalley, assisted by Mr. Ellis. The information set out that on the 6th October, 1854, at Dungog, before Messrs. Brown and Forster, justices of the peace, it became material and necessary to enquire whether one Isabella Mary Kelly, of the Manning River, did at any time sell to complainant any cattle or horses, and whether or not certain papers then and there produced purporting to be signed by the said Isabella Mary Kelly were genuine, and whether Messrs. Rich and Langley, of Sydney, did at any time sell or dispose of or have for sale or disposal any cattle or horses the property of the said Isabella Mary Kelly; when Isabella Mary Kelly, after having been duly sworn, was examined as a witness, and did then and there falsely, knowingly, wilfully, and corruptly depose and swear, amongst other things, to the effect following: "I solemnly swear that I never sold any horse, or ever parted with or lent any horse whatever, to the said Charles Skerritt;" "there is an agreement in existence, which is drawn up by Mr. Anderson, of the Manning River, shipbuilder, between myself and Mr. Skerritt, and any other agreement whatever between myself and Mr. Skerritt about cattle is not genuine, and must be a forgery;" "after the agreement was made between myself and Mr. Skerritt, the latter went to Sydney, and on his return (about the 4th day of June, 1854) he told me he had bought my cattle from Messrs. Rich and Langley, who had them for sale;" "I have never received a shilling from Mr. Skerritt in my life for cattle or anything else;" "the document produced and marked No. 1 is signed by me; I thought it was torn up; the papers marked No. 2 I solemnly swear is not signed by me, and is therefore a forgery;" "the paper No. 3 bears my signature; the paper No. 4 bearing my name is not signed by me, and is therefore a forgery;" whereas in truth and in fact the said Isabella Mary Kelly, prior to the making of the affidavit referred to—to wit, on or about the 6th June, 1854, did sell to complainant all her cattle, and twenty horses, and received the sum of £400 in bank notes, and a promissory note for £200, from complainant, in payment for the same, and did give to him, on or about the 14th June, 1854, two other horses; that there were other agreements between the said Kelly and complainant besides that which she swore was the only agreement; and that the papers marked 2 and 4 respectively are genuine documents signed by Isabella Mary Kelly, after having been by her read over in the presence of witnesses.—The paper referred to as number 1 is a document dated 14th June, 1854, and signed Isabella Mary Kelly, authorising Mr. Skerritt "to collect and muster all my horse stock, for which I agree to give him a pony and a horse, which I have delivered to him this day." No. 2 is a memorandum from defendant to the effect that on the date thereof (June 6th, 1854) she had sold and delivered to Skerritt "all my cattle and brand, interest in station, and twenty unbroken horses, for £600," which is witnessed by Jane Skerritt and Margaret Skerritt. No. 3 is a memorandum from Isabella Mary Kelly, dated 24th July, 1854, that she on that day rented from Skerritt a cottage on the Blimbin Station, "which station I sold to him, with the stock, on the 6th June, 1854." No. 4, described by defendant in her evidence as a forgery, purports to be a receipt by Isabella Mary Kelly, on the 6th June, 1854, for the sum of £400, paid to her by Skerritt, and witnessed by William Turner. No. 5 appears to be but the counterpart of No. 3. No. 6, dated April 29, 1854, is an agreement whereby Skerritt rents of Kelly her goodwill of the Blimbin station, with the buildings, &c., for the term of her lease, binding himself to look after her cattle for her, in consideration of which he was to have the use of 100 milch cows, reserving the increase for Miss Kelly: this document is witnessed by William Andrews or Anderson. Some of these exhibits, it appeared, though once attached to the depositions, had been lost, and a good deal of time was occupied in giving such evidence of their loss, and that every exertion had been made for their discovery, as would entitle the Crown to give secondary evidence of their contents. The depositions and exhibits having been admitted in evidence, Mr. Forbes called Charles Skerritt, who deposed that in the month of October, 1854, I was charged at Dungog, before Messrs. Brown and Forster, with stealing horses and cattle on the information and oath of Isabella Mary Kelly, the defendant now before the Court; the signature to the deposition produced is that of the defendant. [He then denied the truth of the several allegations in her evidence as set out in the information.] In July, 1854, I and Kelly were on good terms, and I had bailed her out when involved in two charges of cattle-stealing; she signed a paper in my presence, my two daughters also being present; she also gave me a receipt for £400 when Mr. Turner was present; I paid her £400 at that time, and Turner witnessed the receipt; I was afterwards tried and convicted on the 6th April, 1855, of cattle-stealing, on Kelly's evidence, and sentenced to ten years' imprisonment and hard labour; I have since received a free pardon. I made an agreement with defendant, to the execution of which a William Anderson was witness, dated 29th April, 1854, by which I rented of her a station, with the use of 100 cows, for £10 per annum; in her evidence she admitted having made such an agreement; on 6th June, 1854, she made an agreement, witnessed by my two daughters, Margaret Skerritt and Jane Skerritt, whose names were affixed, as well as defendant's and my own; it was read aloud both by defendant and myself, Jane Skerritt (now Jane Bransby, wife of Charles Bransby, master of a vessel), by which she sold to me all her cattle and right of her brand, with 20 head of unbroken horses, and her interest in the Blimbin station, for £600—which I paid her by £400 cash, and a bill at twelvemonths for £200; delivery was that day made, but whether the agreement so stated I cannot remember; the document acknowledged payment as I have stated that it was made; I expressed a wish that agreement and receipt should be witnessed by some person other than my daughters, and she provided a man named William Turner, who witnessed the signatures of defendant and myself, to the contract for sale and payment of the consideration; I had been some time on the station, but had never seen all the cattle with her brand, scattered as they were over the country; she afterwards, in July following, had to come to Sydney for trial on a charge of cattle stealing, when at her request I agreed to let her a cottage on the station at 6d. a week, the agreement also alleging that on the 6th June she had sold to me all her right to the station, cattle, and brand, and this agreement was witnessed by Ann Andrews; on the trial against me she acknowledged her signature to this agreement, but that she signed it without having previously read the whole of it; I also made an agreement with her after the 6th June to collect her horses, for which she was to give me a pony and a horse; on my trial she admitted this to be a genuine document; I was charged by her with stealing the cattle, which I had purchased of her; she did not make a charge against me until I had detected her in, and charged her with stealing some of the cattle she had sold to me, and then she for the first time accused me of stealing her cattle; the agreement witnessed by my daughters, and the receipt witnessed by Turner, she swore before the magistrates were forgeries. By Mr. Dalley: My daughters were examined on the trial at Darlinghurst, but whether they were both examined as to the genuineness of the receipt I do not remember; at Bungary Bungary, Andrews swore something to the effect that in July, 1854, I told him that I had not a receipt; and he gave me a receipt on the 6th June, 1854; I did not in July tell Andrews that I had not a receipt; I do not recollect Ann Andrews, the wife of Joseph Andrews, swearing that I told her in May that I had purchased Kelly's cattle for £600, but I recollect telling her that the cattle were under offer to me in May; I paid her four £100 notes of the Bank of Australasia; Joseph Andrews swore at the trial that two of the notes were Commercial Bank notes; the agreement as to the sale of cattle to me was in my handwriting, and Miss Kelly was present when I wrote it, but whether a third person was present I do not recollect; I also wrote the receipt on the same day, and perhaps an hour intervened between the signing of the agreement and the signing of the receipt. Jane, the wife of Charles Bransby, daughter of prosecutor: In June, 1854, I resided with my father at the Manning River, and saw Miss Kelly there; I remember an agreement being made between them, and signed the paper as a witness to their respective signatures; it was a bill of sale of station and cattle; it was read aloud both by my father and Miss Kelly in my hearing before they signed it; my sister Margaret was also present and witnessed the document; it was about cattle and horses sold by Miss Kelly to my father; I witnessed it at Miss Kelly's request; it was in June, 1854; if Miss Kelly swore that she never signed that agreement, and that her signature thereto is a forgery, she swore that which is false. By Mr. Dalley: I have seen the depositions very lately, but never to read them, nor were they read to me; I saw them in Mr. Greer's hand in this Court; I was present at Dungog, but was not called; I was prevented from attendance at Bungay Bungay by a broken leg. The case was closed here. Mr. Dalley submitted that his client must be discharged, the other side having omitted to prove that Miss Kelly was sworn upon the Holy Gospels of God. The deposition put in proved nothing with regard to the swearing of Isabella Mary Kelly, but merely that Isabella Mary Kelly said all that preceded her signature. It is alleged that she was duly sworn upon the Holy Gospels of God, while for all that appeared in evidence she may have been sworn in any other manner. His worship said that he believed a *prima facie* case had been made out, and he would not take upon himself the responsibility of discharging her from custody on a mere point of law. Committed for trial at the Central Criminal Court; bail allowed in £500, with two sureties in £250 each.

WATER POLICE COURT.

SATURDAY.

BEFORE the Water Police Magistrate.

Thomas Terry, who had been found drunk and incapable in George-street, was fined 10s; in default of payment to be imprisoned for twenty-four hours.

Hannah Nunn was brought before the Court by constable Roche, into whose custody she had been given, charged with having been illegally on the premises of William M'Millan, publican, Phillip-street. Mr. M'Millan was informed by a girl who came down stairs about ten o'clock on Friday night that there was some one in the rooms up stairs; and on going up he found prisoner lying under a mat. She said she did not know where she was, and that she was subject to fits. She was admonished and discharged.

Joseph Orsini, a charcoal burner, was charged with having threatened that he would "knife" Peter Johnson. It appeared that a quarrel had taken place between Orsini and Johnson at Lane Cove, prisoner claiming from complainant compensation for some bags he had lent him, or the return of the bags. Prisoner went to complainant's house in a violent rage, and demanded the bags, or that Mr. Croft should be paid for them, adding that if this was not done by Thursday, "Your life or mine." Complainant's sister stated that prisoner came to their house, said that he had had a row with her brother, and that he would have a bigger one that (Tuesday) night—he would "put a knife into him." In consequence of these threats complainant was afraid of prisoner. Prisoner was ordered to enter into his own recognizances in the sum of £20 to keep the peace for six months, and pay the costs of Court; in default to be imprisoned until next Quarter Sessions.

CAPTURE OF A SEAL.—The Shoalhaven correspondent of the *Illawarra Mercury* states that the seal killed at Burrier is 12 feet 3 inches in length, actual measurement. The stomach contained only a duck billed platapus complete, except the head. Mr. D. Glanville shot it with shot—he fired into its open mouth, while chasing the dogs; it is a female—apparently of great age. I do not think it is of the common kind of seals, having never heard of one so large—it must have come through some seven or eight miles of fresh water. I send the skin and skull to Sydney—the arms and tail, or tails, are attached to the skin. Mr. Glanville has since informed me that in the stomach there were also some feathers and part of the wing of a duck, and some other bones unknown.

DINNER TO MR. T. G. RUSDEN.—On Tuesday evening last a public dinner in honour of Mr. Rusden came off, as previously announced, at Mr. Scholes's, New England Hotel. The event was distinguished by the substantials being alike abundant and excellent, ensuring justice to them and satisfaction to the partakers. There was a large attendance.—*Armidale Express.*

THE SEASON.—Since our last there have been but few glimpses of sunshine, the sky being generally clouded and the air cold. At times the clouds were low, and showers of mist-like rain were frequent, particularly to the North of Armidale, where the ground rises until the summit of Ben Lomond is reached. From the prevalence of an easterly wind and the transmission of a vast amount of uncondensed moisture to the interior, we anticipate a showery spring and a prolific wheat crop.—*Ibid.*

MACLEAY RIVER.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

CAPTURE OF THE ABORIGINAL MURDERER "DOUGHBOY."—On the 6th instant, Lieutenant Poulden, having received information that the aboriginal named Doughboy was camped on the right bank of the Macleay River, nearly opposite Christmas Creek, proceeded, with four of his troopers, on foot, to Yarrabandini, a station belonging to Mr. Cheers, about a mile and a-half from the spot indicated, intending to surprise the murderer at early dawn; two black fellows, however, having left Christmas Creek, and somewhat suddenly, the lieutenant, after giving orders for their pursuit, thought it advisable to carry out his plans without loss of time. Having crossed the river at Christmas Creek, about two o'clock, on the morning of the 7th, they crept cautiously along, through the reeds and brushwood, on the bank, and soon perceived a camp of five or six gunyahs. The darkness of the night favoured them so far that they could approach near enough to see Doughboy seated inside one of the bark huts; two other notorious black fellows, Ugly and Blue Shirt, and some five or six others, squatting round about. The word having been given, a simultaneous rush was made, the lieutenant precipitating himself upon Doughboy, who, nevertheless, had just time enough to seize a loaded gun lying beside him, and pull the trigger, point-blank, at the lieutenant. Fortunately there was no cap on, or we might have had a very different issue of the combat to chronicle. Then ensued a desperate *melee*, in which nullah-nullahs and tomahawks were used with right good-will—the three blacks above-mentioned defending themselves to the utmost. Doughboy made a most obstinate resistance, biting the lieutenant and his men severely, but trooper Carlo, having got a firm hold of him by the hair of the head, stuck to him bravely, and, after half-an-hour's struggle, he was securely handcuffed and marched off to the boat. The other blacks on finding Doughboy effectually secured, and that they were not the object of attack, made tracks for the scrub, and, in such a night, it would have been useless following them. Crossing the water was accompanied with great difficulty, on account of the prisoner's unusual strength and ferocity, but once safely landed at Christmas Creek, his chance of escape was gone, and he settled down into stubborn silence. He was taken to Yarrabandini, well guarded there during the night, and marched on to the lock-up at West Kempsey, a distance of some three miles, about ten o'clock the same morning. I must not omit to mention the name of Clarence River Jimmy, a darky in the service of Mr. Cheers, who acted as guide on the occasion, and materially aided the force during the attack. In the camp were found three canisters of powder, two bags of shot, balls, caps, shields, spears, and several tomahawks. It is much to be regretted that arms and ammunition should be so easily obtained by those fellows, and that storekeepers and others do not scruple in supplying them with these articles.

A warrant has been made out for his capture ever since the year 1850, when he, in company with Mogo and several others, murdered on the Bellinger a sawyer named Dan Page, and pursued his wife and his mate Haley for some distance along the beach. The quarrel arose about carrying some rations, and from the white men showing the white feather when their hut was rushed by the blacks; and a deadly scrimmage followed, in which Page received a boomerang wound in his throat. This caused him to drop exhausted from loss of blood whilst flying along the beach. Mogo, the principal accomplice of Doughboy was caught soon after by Bellenger Jack, king of the tribe, and George Bushel, at Woral Creek, sent to Sydney, convicted and hanged; but Doughboy although frequently appearing about the stations on the lower part of the river, has hitherto eluded all attempts to secure him; and from his well-known strength and ferocity, besides having other murders laid to his charge, no private individual seems to have had the courage to tackle him. His examination will take place at the court-house next Saturday; and as the man Haley is still residing on the river, there is little doubt of his committal. Mrs. Page and her daughter, we believe, are living in Sydney at the present time. They would do well to report themselves at the police-court. The capture of this ruffian, after an interval of nine years, will have a great effect upon our aboriginals; but the ultimate punishment, if carried out as is usual in Sydney, will add but little to the lesson. In order to leave a lasting impression, such rascals should be executed in the immediate neighbourhood of their crime, and there left as a refresher to the memories of his companions.

NATIVE POLICE FORCE.—About three months back, in consequence of a requisition from the Bench of magistrates for this district, a detachment of the native police arrived here from the Upper Dawson, under the command of Lieutenant Poulden. Their horses, from the length of the journey, 850 miles, and from being exposed to the severe frosts of New England, are fairly worn out, and in such a condition as to preclude anything like active service. They are recruiting in the Government paddock at Belgrave. Several slight patrols have, however, been made on the Lower Macleay, and the event of yesterday proves the force is not wanting where real business is to be done.

SHIPPING.—The New Moon (s.), having stuck on the flats, only got to sea on the 6th; she has a full cargo of maize. No vessels have arrived from Sydney during the week. The Alma is still missing. Many of our settlers will be heavy losers should she, as there is too much ground to fear, have foundered.

REVOLTING CASE.—A youth of about 18 underwent a preliminary examination before the Bench on Saturday, the 6th instant, charged, on the evidence of an eye-witness, with committing an unnatural crime. The evidence taken on the occasion is obviously unfit for publication, and, as the case stands adjourned to the 13th, we necessarily abstain from any comment on the proceedings.

THE WEATHER.—During the whole of last week heavy showers succeeded sunshine, and yesterday afternoon it rained heavily, so that it is probable the postman may be retarded by the floods.

MORETON BAY.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

BRISBANE, AUGUST 10.—The two blacks sentenced to death for committing an outrage on a German woman, at a station on the Logan, were executed on Thursday morning. One of them, Chamery by name, had exhibited a morose sullen disposition throughout the whole period of his confinement, and more especially since he was made aware of his impending fate, and marched to his death with the same apparent indifference as he would have gone about his ordinary avocations. The other, Dick, showed more sensibility, and often bewailed his hard fate, remarking that it was better to send a blackfellow to Cockatoo than to hang him. When his death hour arrived, however, he, too, showed no unmanliness in meeting it, and died with apparent resignation, although without the sullen indifference of his associate in crime and punishment. Both prisoners were attended for some time previous to their death and at the scaffold by clergymen, and it appears that they were fully sensible of the heinousness of the crime for which they suffered, if not of the justice of their sentence. It was intended to have brought some of the blacks frequenting the town within the walls of the gaol to witness the punishment of their brethren, in order that the example might be as impressive and widely disseminated as possible; but the associations of blackfellows with the gaol are not of so agreeable a character as to induce them to enter it unless by force. This part of the programme therefore fell to the ground. As the next best thing the platform of the scaffold was not screened as usual from the view of those outside, and by this means the aborigines, many of whom were collected in groups on the adjacent rising grounds, had an opportunity of viewing a part at least of the melancholy spectacle. As usual, however, as far as I could judge, the impression made upon them was evanescent, although tolerably powerful at the time. What may be their opinion of the impartiality of the white man's justice when the point is discussed at their camp fires, it is vain to seek to know, but there can be little doubt that it is not very flattering to us. That it is right to punish capitally the crime for which these two unhappy blacks suffered I do not mean to question, and great efforts were made to impress upon them the fact that, for a similar offence, a white man would have met with a similar punishment. But is this really true according to the view these savages are sure to take of such a matter? On the contrary, might they not expect, from the conduct of white men towards females of their race, that the offence would go entirely unpunished—for, painful as it is to say so, there yet can be very little doubt that, in this district at least, the female aborigines are sometimes subjected to outrages of this description at the hands of abandoned white men. If the evidence of the crime depended upon blacks, as it generally must do, the perpetrator would, and does of course, go unpunished; and every one must see the danger that would attend any alteration of the law that would make it otherwise. But, nevertheless, it is far from a comfortable reflection that, while visiting the blacks—righteously no doubt—with the last penalty of the law for crimes of this description, we do not take care to shew them a better example. This execution has again brought up the whole question of capital punishments, for which there appears to be a growing dislike in the public mind, and the anomalies attending cases like the present will powerfully strengthen the popular feeling.

Two of Dunlop's patent cotton gins, forwarded to the Governor-General by the Manchester Cotton Supply Association, have been received here. One has been set up in Messrs. Raff's store, and a partial trial made with it, which has been considered successful. The cotton operated upon was old, matted, and otherwise in bad condition, and consequently was not calculated to show the powers of the machine to the best advantage, but even under these adverse conditions the experiment was viewed favourably. Another and more decisive trial will be made as soon as the necessary quantity of sound raw cotton can be procured, and it may be as well to reserve further remarks, as well as a description of the machine, until this more perfect experiment is made, which will no doubt be before I write again. The gins have suuffered from careless packing and exposure to the weather, and are a good deal rusted, but, doubtless, if they could be kept at work, they would soon get into proper trim. Next month is the proper time for planting cotton in this climate, and by those disposed to try it, plenty of seed of a good quality can be had for the asking; and as the most approved means of cleaning the staple are now supplied, it is much to be wished that all these facilities for testing the profitableness, or otherwise, of this branch of industry may be taken advantage of, so that we may at last know decisively whether it can be followed with reasonable hope of success.

A proposal to form a rifle club has been a good deal discussed in private circles during the week, and at one time it was resolved to call a public meeting to take the matter into consideration. On the whole, however, it has been thought best to defer all further action until the arrival of the English mail. Should the intelligence received be in any way threatening I hope no time will be lost in organising the proposed club, and obtaining a supply of rifles, as on any emergency arising there is not a town on the coast in a more defenceless condition than Brisbane. To be sure, an attack on the place, under any circumstances, is not very likely, but it is sufficiently within the range of probability to be provided for. Many people here have a greater dread of privateers than the regular enemy, whoever eventually he may turn out to be; but they seem to forget that a European Congress has decided that there shall be no more privateering—that no Government shall henceforth sanction the fitting out of privateers in their ports. I apprehend, therefore, that any gentlemen who may attempt to follow this trade will be liable to be punished as pirates.

The news from Tooloom diggings is very favourable. A Mr. W. H. Brown, formerly a resident of Brisbane, has brought down to Ipswich, so it is stated, 4 lbs. of gold obtained at them. There were 300 diggers on the ground, making, he says, 26s. per diem each. There is a great outcry to have a line of road marked out between Ipswich and the diggings, so as to divert the traffic in this direction, but nothing has been done in the matter as yet. The distance, it is said, could be made much shorter than it is by the present route, by following a different line. An escort, too, between the diggings and Ipswich is loudly called for, but nothing is done, or, as far as I can see, likely to be undertaken, in a hurry. Provided the new diggings prosper, however, there can be little doubt that the traffic will eventually take this direction. If our political independence be heralded by the discovery of a rich gold-field we shall be doubly fortunate.

After a whole week of rain the weather cleared up on Monday, but from appearances at present there is a probability that the wet will soon return. The temperature upon the whole has been very mild throughout the winter, and continues so. The present abundant supply of moisture will greatly promote the growth of the spring grass.

A circular has been issued emanating from Messrs. Buckley and Hassell, of Ipswich, proposing the formation of a local steam navigation company for keeping up the communication between Sydney and the new colony. The projectors propose three steam vessels, two paddle, and one screw. Two of these, it is supposed, would be sufficient to carry on the Moreton Bay trade; the third to run between Maryborough and Sydney. The capital of the company is proposed to be £40,000, to be raised by the issue of 4000 shares of £10 each. In order to secure the patronage of the whole community it is proposed that no one individual shall hold more than twenty shares. As the prospectus is just out, I cannot say what amount of success is likely to attend the proposal, but we shall see by and bye.

Messrs. Broughton and Fattorini at their last produce sale disposed of the following: eight bundles station skins at 7d. per lb.; three bundles ditto at 6½d.; station tallow, mixed, at 35s. per cwt.; potatoes 10s. per cwt.; oaten hay £6 to £8 per ton; a pair of draught horses for £100. Mr. Cockburn reports the sale of an allotment of land with thirty-seven feet frontage to Ellenborough-street, Ipswich, and a four room cottage erected on it at £150; also station beef tallow (discoloured) at 38s. per cwt.; station hides at 10s. 6d.; maize at 5s. 6d. per bushel; oaten hay at £10 per ton.

At a meeting held at Ipswich, on Saturday evening, it was proposed and carried unanimously that a list should be opened for the signature of persons desirous of forming themselves into a rifle club, and that it should be left for that purpose until the 20th instant, when a meeting of the subscribers will be held.

The *Ipswich Herald* gives the following as the best and easiest route from that town to the Tooloom diggings:—Ipswich to Balbi's, 28 miles; Balbi's to Nine Mile Station, 16 miles; Nine Mile Station to Corilla, 25 miles; Corilla head station to Tooloom, 18 miles; Tooloom head station to diggings, 14 miles; making a total of 101 miles.

The country about the gold-field is represented to be ridgy, like that surrounding Ballaarat. The gold is course and nuggetty, and is obtained principally in the gullies. On the whole, the accounts that have reached Brisbane, during the week, from the Tooloom diggings, are favourable, although not remarkably so. In the meantime I see it stated in the *Herald* that the rush to that place had ceased.

VICTORIA.

WE have papers from Melbourne to the 8th instant.

The *Argus* of Monday reports that a good many investments have been made during the past week in the Champion Sweepstakes. Strop retains his supremacy, but the short odds obtainable against him made his friends shy in entering into any heavy investments. Sailor has gone up several points in the market; and Phœbe, lately arrived from New Zealand, has assumed a prominent place on the bookmaker's lists. Her owner, Mr. Duppa, expresses great confidence in the speed and lasting qualities of his mare, nor has he by any means confined his opinion to mere words. Flatcatcher, whose star was on the wane a fortnight ago, has now suffered almost total eclipse. At the same time it is more than probable that the "inconstant one" will be heard again, and in influential quarters, before the convincing day. Mr. Lang's colt the Flying Jib, who has become so notorious in one way and another latterly, was inquired after several times during the week; nor has Camel been utterly friendless at 100 to 6. A report that Zoe had broken down, which has been discovered to be utterly without foundation, caused her to decline several points in the betting. The Moor retains the premiership of Victorian horses proper, and if he be well and willing on the day, will prove a tough antagonist, even to the New Zealand flyers, presuming them to be equally fit and in equal good humour.

A daring outrage, attended with personal violence, was committed between six and seven o'clock on Thursday evening, immediately opposite the penal establishment in Lonsdale-street West. Mr. Philip Phillips, a merchant, residing in La Trobe-street West, whilst proceeding home, and having in his possession a box containing a quantity of diamonds, to the value of upwards of £200, was suddenly attacked by two men, one of whom, seizing him from behind, dealt him so violent a blow as to render him almost unconscious. One of the ruffians then placed his knee in such a manner against Mr. Phillips's back, at the same time bending down his head, as to prevent him either from making any efforts at resistance or calling for help. From the haste with which the thieves searched his pockets, the box of diamonds fortunately escaped notice, and after taking all the gold and silver they could find upon him, which amounted to about £5, the men knocked him down and made off at the top of their speed.

A new plan for watering the streets of Melbourne is now under consideration. It is proposed to supersede the use of the jet system, on account of its violence, and the injury thereby done to the roadway, and to employ, instead, a sufficient number of water-carts, which will be supplied by stand-pipes, erected on an improved principle. The pipes will fill the cart with great rapidity, and, by means of short stages, one cart will be enabled to water a large extent of street in a short time, as the pipes will be so erected that by the time the cart is empty, it will have arrived at another stand-pipe, where it can immediately refill, and proceed on its route. The stand-pipes will cost £17 each, and it is believed that 12 of them, and six carts, will be able to water the whole city.

The Rev. Thomas Binney returned to Melbourne on Saturday by the Tasmania from Hobart Town.

The five prisoners against whom sentence of death was recorded, viz., Flannery for an abominable offence, Jackson and Williams for rape, and Forrest and Keefe for a murderous assault in Little Bourke-street, have had their sentences commuted to fifteen years on the roads, the first three in irons. The Executive have issued instructions to the penal department, that in all cases where sentence of death had been passed upon a prisoner, the indulgence of a ticket-of-leave will in no case be granted, so that there is no reason to apprehend that men, who have narrowly escaped the gallows, will be turned adrift upon society long before the expiration of their judicial sentence.

A numerously attended election meeting took place on the evening of the 5th instant, at the Belvidere Hotel, Collingwood, ostensibly for the purpose of taking steps to secure the representation of labour in the new Assembly. During the evening Mr. C. J. Don was presented with a requisition, signed, it was stated, by about 600 electors, urging him to allow himself to be nominated for Collingwood. Mr. Don accepted the invitation, and addressed the electors at some length.

On Saturday afternoon last, a most interesting lecture on "China and the Chinese" was delivered by the Bishop of Victoria, in the Mechanics' Institute. His Excellency Sir Henry Barkly presided on the occasion. It was substantially the same as one delivered at the opening of the session of the Sydney Mechanics' School of Arts, on the 7th of June last. The right reverend lecturer was listened to with profound attention, and at the conclusion a vote of thanks was accorded him by acclamation.

The Exploration Committee have received a donation of £50 from Mr. Angus M'Millan, the discoverer of Gipps Land, and of £25 from the National Bank of Australasia. About £50 is expected to accrue from the amateur performance given the other night at the Theatre Royal. The period over which the promise of an unknown gentleman to give £1000 towards the exploration of Australia so soon as the public had contributed £2000 will have terminated in another three weeks, and the committee have as yet little more than £1000 on hand. It is to be hoped that their exertions to make up the balance will be crowned with success.

A young man, who gave the name of Robert Pelham Hams, was brought up at the City Police Court on Saturday, charged with forgery. It appeared that, with the view of stopping a sale of goods under distraint at Woodend on the 13th ultimo, he had written and signed a notice purporting to proceed from Mr. Courtney, the official assignee. In accordance with that notice the sale was stopped, and ultimately Hams was arrested. Remanded.

An inquiry of an unusual character has been instituted, under the direction of the Attorney-General, by the police magistrate of Warrnambool, into the circumstances attending the death of Captain Gwatkin, the late harbour-master of that port. The widow of the deceased originally applied to the police magistrate to hold the investigation, the application being to "institute a magisterial inquiry as to the proximate causes or cause that produced the death of her late husband, and as to whether the surgical and medical treatment resorted to in his case was such as, under the circumstances, ought to have been adopted." It seems that Dr. Clarke, the coroner, had professionally attended the deceased up to his death, some days prior to which two other medical gentlemen visited and prescribed for the patient. The official investigation having been commenced, Dr. Clarke protested against the proceedings, and refused to give evidence relative to the nature of the treatment which the deceased had received, or the nature of the decease. It appeared from the evidence of the other witnesses, that there was very great variance of opinion respecting the proximate cause of death. The deceased, about a month ago, while chopping wood, was wounded in the index finger on the right hand by a splinter. Dr. Clarke was called in, and he prescribed poulticing, and the ordinary treatment under the circumstances. The splinter could not be found, and Drs. Clarke and O'Hara opened the finger, but without effect. In a few days the patient complained of rigidity of the muscles of the throat; his jaw became locked, and he died on the 26th ultimo. The post-mortem examination disclosed the existence of extensive disease of the brain, heart, kidneys, and other organs; and Dr. O'Hara was of opinion, that death was caused by such disease, and not by tetanus. Several of the other medical witnesses held a quite contrary opinion; and at the termination of the enquiry the Police Magistrate said he would forward the depositions to the Attorney-General.

The trial of the action brought by Miles, Kingston, and Company against the Government as compensation for loss sustained by delay in taking the Royal Bride upon the Patent Slip, Williamstown, was concluded on Saturday last. The jury found that the machinery was not in an efficient condition, and awarded damages to the amount of £237. On the second count that reasonable care and inspection had been used to ascertain if the machinery was in proper condition, they found for the defendants, and added to their verdict a rider, to the effect that it had been proved to their satisfaction that the slip and machinery were now in sufficient order.

NEW ZEALAND.

BY the Lord Ashley, we have papers from Wellington to the 2nd instant; Nelson to the 6th, and Lyttelton to the 27th ultimo.

WELLINGTON.

It appears from a return presented at the last meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, that the value of imports at the port of Wellington in 1857 amounted to £243,609, and in the year following to £267,628, showing an increase of £24,019, or nearly 10 per cent.; the exports for the same periods to £93,546 and £118,001 respectively, giving an increase of £24,455, or 26 per cent.; affording satisfactory evidence of progression. These sums, which represent the aggregate values of shipments from and to Great Britain and the colonies, are apportioned in the following ratio upon statistical information derived from official sources:—

	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	
	1857.	1858.	1857.	1858.
Great Britain....	£154,918	£158,207	£44,294	£73,213
New South Wales	74,544	89,619	18,002	17,633
Victoria	13,192	18,506	31,186	27,141
Tasmania.......	750	855	39	..
U. S. America ..	..	399	..	..
Foreign Ports....	205	42	25	14
	£243,609	£267,628	£93,546	£118,001

The comparison of the March quarter of 1859 with that of 1858 presents a still more favourable result:—

	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	
	1858.	1859.	1858.	1859.
Great Britain	£34,379	£57,253	£ ..	£59,260
New South Wales	12,296	19,641	9,609	3,370
Victoria..........	2,770	11,841	12,219	2,115
Tasmania	855	6,828	..	..
United States	171	50	..	..
Foreign Ports	42	..	14	..
	£50,613	£95,613	£21,842	£64,745

Taking the value of exports since the first January of this year, and including the cargoes of the Kinnaird, which sailed in April last, and of the Clontarf, on the 26th May, valued respectively at £28,727, and £25,844, estimating also the exports to the ports of other provinces, the general export trade of Wellington will be found to have reached a sum of not less than £139,000 for the five months ending May 31st last.

The *Wellington Independent* says, referring to the division of New Zealand into six separate Provinces, that it is "the great blot of the Constitution." "Six distinct political organisations within the limits of a single colony! Six distinct and often contradictory codes of laws; six sets of land regulations; six legislative bodies; six superintendents, each believing himself equal with the Governor! To get rid of this hurtful anomaly, to abolish multiplicity of jurisdiction, to compel uniformity of laws, to equalise the ratio of provincial progress, retarding the advancement of the more energetic to the pace of the more feeble, has been the aim and object of the present Ministry; and not without success."

FLAX.—Mr. Cunningham, a passenger by the Minerva, from London, has brought with him specimens of the *phormium tenax*, which were dressed by machinery in England. One of the specimens is very fine, and was considered worth £60 per ton in England. The inventors stated that they laboured under considerable difficulty in having to operate on the dry material. They consider that sufficient attention has not been bestowed upon the plant in New Zealand; that it has been cut at all seasons; and allowed to grow beyond maturity, when the end becomes split, and consequently more difficult to act upon. They suggest the propriety of parties in the colony cultivating the best description of flax, and making such experiments as will ascertain the best time for cutting the green plant. This would largely assist the inventors, and make the flax less difficult to operate upon. They require a ton of flax to be sent home for further experiment; and are sanguine of complete success.—*Wellington Independent.*

The same journal reports that a new signal staff, at Mount Albert, has been re-erected. It is a substantial American pitch pine, upwards of thirty feet in length, and nearly a foot in diameter at the butt end. It was drawn up the hill by ten bullocks, and is erected on the site of the old one.

NELSON.

Dr. Hochstetter had arrived at Nelson, from Auckland. The *Examiner* thus notices the event:—Almost immediately upon the publication of his highly interesting geological lecture, and whilst we were regretting that his other duties would, in all probability, deprive us of the pleasure and information we expected, that gentleman has found it will be possible to spend a month among us before leaving New Zealand; a period of time which, although quite inadequate for such a survey of our province as Auckland has had the benefit of, yet sufficient, with the facilities which all, both in their public and private capacities, will willingly afford, to the utmost of their power, to enable him to visit and form some satisfactory conclusion on the localities in which we are at present most deeply interested, and on their mineral capabilities, in coal, and copper, and gold. Already has our little steamer, the Tasmanian Maid, been placed at his disposal, and on Monday next proceeds with him to Croixelles Harbour, and from thence to Pakawau. There he proposes to leave her, and, going on to Collingwood, take a survey of Aorere Valley and its gold diggings. And from thence he proposes to go on to Takaka, and, proceeding up the valley, cross by the new road, over the mountains, to the Motueka district, and back to Nelson. We can only regret that the time he can spare us should be when the shortness of the days and the frequent rains will, in all likelihood, still further abridge his opportunities for observation. We can, however, confidently vouch for his receiving every assistance in his researches, as well as a hospitable reception and a hearty welcome from everybody.

THE GOLD FIELDS.—By a proclamation in the *General Government Gazette* it is notified that her Majesty has been pleased to assent to the following acts passed in the last session of the General Assembly, viz.:—"An Act for granting a Duty upon Gold," and "An Act to make provision for the Management of Gold Fields in the Colony of New Zealand." The management of the Nelson gold fields, says the *Examiner*, is therefore taken from the provincial authorities and placed in the hands of the General Government. By the first-mentioned act an export duty of two shillings and sixpence per ounce is imposed on all gold sent out of the colony, and from this duty the province which produces the gold will derive the principal benefit. Apropos of this matter, we learn that there is about 1200 ounces to be forwarded by the mail steamer to Sydney; and had the news about the allowance of the act arrived only a few days later, this large quantity would just have escaped the duty. A reduction of one shilling per ounce in the price of gold has, however, been made for some months by the gold buyers, in anticipation of this act coming into force.

FLAX.—In addition (says the same paper) to the leaf of dressed flax from Mr. M'Glashan's mill which we recently noticed in our columns, we have been favoured with a sample from Mr. E. Wastney's manufactory at Wakapuaka, and this latter specimen also appears to be got up in a very creditable manner, and will, it is to be hoped, be found a profitable article of export. We learn that in addition to the flax dressing operations which are being pursued on a considerable scale at the Wakapuaka factory, the proprietor of the establishment intends, almost immediately, to have a large quantity of the flax converted into rope, which he hopes to be able to produce for sale at a much cheaper price than hitherto.

LYTTELTON.

In consequence of complaints made by immigrants per the ship Cameo, a commission had been appointed to examine into the conduct of the officers, &c., during her voyage from England. The enquiries made (says the *Times*), have, we believe, been full and searching; they are now closed, but no report has yet been made public. We are given to understand, however, that the broad assertions made by common report are found to be for the most part unfounded, and are traceable to a *malus animus*. It appears that the officers of the vessel, including medical officer and matron, joined the ship in remarkable ignorance of their duties.

A quarry of freestone had been commenced working at Governor's Bay. The stone was to be used in the erection of the church there. Good building stone had also been found accessible to Christchurch.

The necessity of a New Zealand Bank is strongly urged by the *Lyttelton Times*.

The grant towards ecclesiastical purposes, made in the last session of Council, seems to be stimulating church building in all directions.

HAWKE'S BAY.

Three new blocks of land, viz., the north Poragahau block, 130,000 acres; Mata block, 4000 acres; and Tautene block, 120,000 acres, had been *Gazetted* as open for sale.

The land sales for June amounted to £1651 6s. 1d.

A native named Kemp, usually residing at Hapuka's pah, but who had just returned from the west coast, has been exhibiting six specimens of virgin gold, which he alleges to have found. The largest of the six weighs two sovereigns, and the smallest half-a-sovereign. The locality in which the discovery was made is not known, but it is believed to be on the West Coast.

OTAGO.

Captain Cargill has announced his intention of retiring from the Superintendency, in consequence of increasing age and infirmities.

Business was unusually dull, but money matters healthy.

Mr. Lewis, who was expecting a lease of the Clutha Coal-field was about sending to England for steam machinery. Potteries are also talked about.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

NELSON, July 30.—Since my last communication, some two months ago, the winter has set in with its accompanying frosty nights and a fair proportion of rain, and we must be prepared to endure a further two months before the spring sets in and opens out in summer campaign, which, owing to the very large sum to be expended in public works in the province this year, will be a very busy one. The sum voted by the Council is in the total £64,652, in which is included a public wharf of sufficient size and depth of water to accommodate the largest vessels that visit our port, a lighthouse, a sum of money for improvements of the harbour, roads through the gold districts, education, public offices, &c., which, unless we have some immigration, will cause the labour market to rule at excessive rates.

The Provincial Council, in which there has been a good deal of discord during the session, brought its labours to a close the latter part of June by passing a resolution calling upon the Governor to dissolve the Council, in which case there would be a new election of members; but the majority (one only) being so small, I do not think the resolution will have any effect.

Business of all sorts is dull, caused principally by our want of a market for grain and potatoes—of the first of which we have large, and of the latter moderate stocks; the whole of it, with the exception of 3000 bushels of oats shipped to Melbourne, being still here. Prices are as follows, and could be bought in large quantities at these quotations: oats, 3s. 6d. to 4s.; barley, 4s. 6d. to 5s.; wheat, 7s.; potatoes, no quotation for large lots, small lots £4 10s. per ton. Our import market is full of most goods, with the exception of sugars, teas, and tobacco, of which stocks are very light, and a small quantity placed in the market at once would command high figures.

Since writing the foregoing, the Lord Ashley has arrived with the English and Australian mails; the news by the latter causing a considerable advance in the price of wheat, which has risen suddenly from 7s. to 8s. 6d. per bushel, at which price some large parcels have been purchased for shipment to Sydney. There has also been some export of flour to Melbourne. By this opportunity also our market has been supplied with small quantities of teas and sugars, the former of which still commands extreme rates.

H. M. S. Elk paid us a visit of a fortnight, and left again about the 1st July for Auckland. H. M. steamship Niger is expected on this station shortly. The brigantine Marchioness, so favourably known for her quick passages whilst carrying the Southern portion of the New Zealand mails, was unfortunately wrecked whilst running for shelter in the northern entrance of Queen Charlotte's Sound. No lives were lost, but the vessel is a total wreck, and cargo all damaged. I believe the ship and cargo is nearly covered by insurance in Melbourne. The mail steamer Prince Alfred, on her last trip from Wellington to this port, in attempting to come through the French Pass against the tide, got on the reef, where she remained for several hours; but after throwing some 60 tons overboard, she came off apparently without damage, and proceeded on her voyage to this port, and thence to Sydney. I cannot but think it was an imprudent step for the management here to allow the vessel to proceed on her voyage

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1489779

(even at the risk of losing the mail) without holding a survey, after the critical position she was in for some hours, as, in case of accident after leaving here, the underwriters would have just cause of complaint against them for not taking advantage of the very excellent opportunity this harbour affords for examining a ship's bottom. Mr. Coleman, the manager, was not here at the time, and no doubt those in charge were afraid of losing the mail, which may in some degree account for this obvious mistake. The brig Gertrude, from Sydney, landed a cargo of horses some few days since, without any loss. She is now taking in grain for Sydney.

The Queen of the Avon, from London, via Wellington, arrived here on the 27th instant, bringing an addition to our population of about 60 souls, and a full cargo of general merchandise. The barque Marion, from Sydney, with coals, arrived here a few days since, and proceeded on to Wellington, there being no sale for them in this market, owing to the recent arrival of the ship Charles Edward, with a large cargo.

The wreck of the Marchioness, with a portion of cargo in her, as she lay, was sold by auction, on the 23rd instant, for the sum of £80. The sails, spars, and rigging of the vessel, and some portions of her cargo, which were brought by steamer to Nelson, were sold at the same time, and realised altogether about £1000.

Our gold-fields still progress, slowly but surely, and, as I have often said, every man there is doing well, but we sadly want more population. A gold company has been formed in Nelson, for the purpose of working there, and are only waiting for the lease of a piece of land before going to work, when some rich results are expected. Mr. Washbourne, whose name I have often mentioned as the employer of labour on the gold-fields, still continues to keep from twenty-five to thirty-five men always at work, and is doing extremely well. This amalgamation of labour is what appears most suitable for our diggings.

Mr. Redwood, of racing notoriety, returns by this opportunity to Sydney, on his way to Melbourne, to look after his stud. Every one here heartily wishes him success at the Great Champion Meeting, and it is the general impression that it will prove, as he graphically describes it himself, that, at the finish of the race, "he will be somewhere there or thereabouts."

As I was about to close my letter, the Airedale, screw steamer, belonging to the Pearson and Coleman line, arrived from England under canvas, after a long passage. She is intended for the inter-provincial trade of New Zealand.

WANDERINGS IN THE BUSH.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL GOLD-FIELDS REPORTER.)

"OVER the river. Cross the rising ground to a dray track, and then four miles to the left and two to the right, when you will come upon the great south road," were the parting directions of mine host of the Fitzroy Arms, as I was about to ford the Lachlan and plunge into the unsettled districts. There was no difficulty in finding the track which, traversing rich pastures extending on either hand as far as the eye could reach, soon entered the forest, where the rich green sward of the river flats was succeeded by an undergrowth of brush and weeds, interspersed with tufts of broad-bladed grass—the vegetation of a deep sandy loam. As you proceed, broad belts of pine, having some resemblance to the Scotch fir, cross the track and follow the windings of the swelling ridges, while the varied tribes of box, gum, and apple, divide the slopes and indentations with patches of weedy, ragged scrub. The four miles are passed over, and now numerous splitters' roads, diverging to the right and left, render the chance of your finding the right turn off very doubtful; selecting one at a venture, I followed it for two miles and two more to the back of them, and still there was no sign of the track of horse or man to the right. Like the traveller in the old nursery tales, of which we have all some indistinct remembrance, I had nothing for it but to go on, and on, and on, until at last the sun set, and the moon rose, and the trees of the forest flung their long shadows across the path, as if intent upon perplexing a bewildered wanderer, and leading him into the pathless bush, and on I went until the road terminated neither at hut nor castle, but in a grassy plain on the margin of a dry creek. The pale moonlight that poets write so much in praise of is a perfect nuisance in the bush; it distorts every object, and renders travelling, over even a well known road, a work of difficulty;—if you must essay the forest by night trust to the bright stars, but never to the deceitful moon. I tried all the approved methods of recovering a lost path known to bushmen, describing one semicircle after another round the termination of the road, each time extending the radius, but no sign of a track was discernible,—my last circuit brought me to a ruined well, near to which were two or three mouldering posts, marking the site of an abandoned station. I had then been following an old road to a deserted station, and had nothing for it but either to return on my tracks, or pursue the dry channel of the creek, in the hopes of something turning up; as the stream trended to the southward I resolved upon the latter, and in about an hour reached a broad road, crossing the creek and having a south-easterly direction. After following this road for hours, and passing the site of a Chinese camp—always to be distinguished from that of a party of Europeans by the number of long tent pegs that they leave in the ground—I was cheered by the appearance of a light glimmering in the distance, and was enjoying the comforts of a warm hut by anticipation when I discovered that the light proceeded from a burning log, where some traveller had camped the preceding night. Two miles further, the sight of a fence again raised hopes of snug quarters, only to be again dashed down, as it proved to be an enclosure, to prevent cattle from destroying a spring, and here the road, which had been becoming more and more indistinct for some time, once more disappeared, when, resigning myself to my fate, I turned my wearied horse out, and camped for the remainder of the night. When daylight broke I found myself in a wide valley, bounded by gently sloping wooded hills; water was plentiful and the adaptation of the soil for the cultivation of cereals could not be surpassed. After an hour's search I recovered the road crossing a line of ranges that stretched to the westward, being a spur from the Coco Para, a granitic chain which, either as table land or mountain, extends from the main range between Yass and Goulburn, with an irregular line of elevation to within fifty or sixty miles of the junction of the Lachlan with the Murrumbidgee, forming the watershed of both those rivers through the greater part of their courses.

A journey of eight miles over a succession of hills densely timbered, and, in some places, covered with box scrub, brings you to the descents upon the head of Breakfast Creek, where there is a small cattle station. Here the country is well watered, and every acre is suitable for cultivation; the soil is a decomposed trap, and the prevailing rock granite, which is seldom exhibited; belts of limestone are also frequent, having an uniform north and south direction.

Eight miles further, crossing two low ranges, and passing over a rich undulating district, you arrive on the banks of the Narellan Creek—here slopes from rounded hills descend to broad alluvial plains, having a perpetual supply of water, and the additional advantage of a good road. Following the stream for six miles, you reach a small station. The country still maintains the same character for seven miles further to the eastward, when you pass a neat homestead, surrounded by extensive clearings. Here water is still abundant; from this point the beauty and agricultural capabilities of the district are unrivalled. Here and there openings in the forest, of several hundred acres in extent, clothed with a bright green sward, and unbroken by tree or shrub, invite the labours of the husbandman. The road now leads you for two or three miles across a declining plain, where the timber becomes more and more sparsely scattered, until at last a lone tree stands out upon the prairie like a sentinel in advance of the forest, and now richly grassed rolling plains, separated by belts of timber and crossed by long lines of fences, burst upon the sight. Before you the distant peaks of the Australian Alps rise, mingling with the clouds and indistinct in the blue haze; and nearer lay the wooded heights of the lower ranges, with their thousand varied hues, closing in many a fair and fertile valley, the birthplace of the countless streams that form our mighty rivers; and nearer still, the long swell of some bright green prairie, set like a jewel in the forest, flashes in the sunlight. Thousand of acres of wheat could wave over these treeless plains in a single season: it is but to plough—to sow—and to reap. How this magnificent district can have been so long overlooked by agriculturists may be classed with those enigmas of the past which have yet to receive their solution,—almost every acre is capable of cultivation over an extent of territory wide as an European kingdom. It is true that in some places on the table land water is scarce; but that scarcity, and the difficulty of obtaining it, has been greatly exaggerated. Men expect to have streams flowing up to the sheets of bark under which they shelter. This will be admitted when it is known that a party of American miners, in the vicinity of the Upper Adelong Creek, have lead a race for nine miles over hills, and along the steep sides of mountains, to an elevation of 400 feet above their alluvial claims, at an expense of £75 per mile. What an extent of country would that stream irrigate. If a few energetic men will do so much to be enabled to work out a paltry claim, how much more ought a whole people to do to redeem a land, wanting but the one element of water, from a state of hopeless wilderness?

We have been all this time crossing the prairie, and now descend a long slope to the banks of the Burrowa River, which here forms the boundary of the settled districts; on the opposite side stands the town of the same name, in the centre of a broad plain, from which the little timber that ever encumbered it has nearly disappeared. The buildings of this place, although numerous, are so widely scattered as hardly to assume the appearance of a town; at a distance it rather resembles a collection of market gardens in the neighbourhood of a city, but on a nearer approach you find that the gardens are wanting. The town has been established about twelve years, and its distance from any main road renders it dependent upon the surrounding districts for support. There are but few homesteads in the immediate neighbourhood, and what few there are follow the windings of the river; but at a distance of from fifteen to fifty miles to the westward, on the levels, a large number of small settlers may be found scattered through the forest, and on the margin of the plains. To the eastward the nearest farmers are located on Pudman's Creek, where they are pretty thickly broadcast along its banks. The distance from the township is from five to fifteen miles. At Hobble's Creek, twenty-three miles to the eastward, there is also a fair sprinkling of small proprietors, and rude bush homesteads, each with their patch of cultivation may be found on all the intermediate watercourses from Hobble's Creek to the banks of the Lachlan. The agricultural population within thirty miles of Burrowa are said to number about 3000, chiefly settled to the eastward. The crop of wheat produced in the same district is averaged by the miller who grinds the greater part of it at 30,000 bushels, or about ten bushels per head. This, with potatoes, a little pork, and a few tons of hay, constitutes the entire agricultural production of the district.

The lands immediately surrounding the town are in the hands of two proprietors, E. Ryan, Esq., of Geelong, who owns about 10,000 acres; and T. Campbell, Esq., of Annavale, who is the proprietor of the remainder. At a recent land sale the former gentleman purchased twenty-nine farms adjoining the towship. These gentlemen are resident in the vicinity, and, with John Ryan, Esq., the present member of the Legislative Assembly for the district, take an active interest in the prosperity of the town, and are anxious to grant leases on their property to tenants of good character at an equitable rent. E. Ryan, Esq., is the pioneer of the district, and has been a constant resident for upwards of thirty years. He has been mainly instrumental in attracting the present population, and still holds out every inducement to men of industry and integrity to settle in his neighbourhood.

In laying out Burrowa roads seem to have been lost sight of, as it is almost impossible to leave the town, east, west, or north, without trespass. The inhabitants state that a good line could be opened shortening the distance to Goulburn by about thirty miles, and avoiding hills and streams without number; but as I have not been over the ground myself, and could find no person who had, I cannot say much on the subject.

Limestone and granite suitable for building are abundant in the neighbourhood of the town, which contains several substantial stone edifices, amongst these the most prominent are the Roman Catholic chapel, in which a denominational school is conducted; Mr. J. Hurley's new hotel and post office, and an extensive steam flour mill in full operation. A second mill, with several smaller buildings, is in progress; there are seven public-houses, three stores, about twenty private domiciles of an inferior description. Arrangements have been completed for building an Episcopalian church and a court-house. Although the population of the town does not exceed 200, the congregation that assembles at the only place of worship when Divine service is performed usually numbers 400 or 500, as the people come in from a long distance.

Like other inland towns in the colony, Burrowa has its share of idle young men, who, like the wolves who always hang on the skirts of a herd of buffalos to pick up stray calves and stragglers, are ever to be found on the outskirts of a cattle run. How these worthies live is a puzzle to the chief constable; they will borrow your horse and charge five pounds for returning it. The usual articles they deal in are mickies, but they will occasionally condescend to sell a quarter of beef to a select customer.

FRANCE, RUSSIA, AND GERMANY.

(*From the Economist, June* 18.)

CAN the war be localised in Italy? This is now the great question about which every one is thinking, and most, perhaps, of the diplomatists in Europe still writing, to little, if any, purpose. If we thought the answer to this question depended much on diplomacy of any kind, we should not care to hazard one; for a more impressive lesson on the fruitlessness of diplomatic labour, in diverting or even delaying the natural course of events, cannot well be imagined than the massive record of Lord Malmesbury's correspondence with our Foreign Ministers in Europe during the first four months of this year. But, as the great lesson of that correspondence is, that European States somehow find their way in the long run, through the intricate mazes of apparent diplomatic concessions, to the end they individually desired to attain,—and as the important declarations put forth both by France and Russia during the last week exactly tally with the wishes frankly expressed by the same Imperial Governments months ago,—we do feel some confidence that the policy of these Cabinets will travel on in the same track in which it has hitherto proceeded, and, if it seem to vary from time to time under the pressure of external circumstances, will, nevertheless, be guided as nearly as events allow, by the deeper motives which have operated throughout. What, then, are these motives? Are they consistent with the strict limitation of the war to Italy? We think there are sound reasons for hoping that they are.

First, as to France. The proclamation of the Emperor of the French to the Lombards of Milan is strongly, and in the most literal sense unaffectedly, favourable to the view we have repeatedly presented to our readers of the policy of that sagacious man. We have never pretended to repose much confidence in his assurances, except so far as they have been strongly supported by his interests. The Emperor is almost as frank in speaking for himself. He evidently desires exceedingly to remove the impression prevailing in European Courts, that he is renewing that policy of self-aggrandisement which led to the ruin of his uncle. He is perfectly aware that a reaffirmation of the purity of his motives and the magnanimity of his aims will not remove that impression,—nay, that it might even tend incidentally to confirm it. He has, therefore, the courage to indicate freely motives—not indeed in themselves otherwise than laudable, but still not in the least heroic—which convince him that it is now his real interest to play a disinterested game towards Italy. The following sentences, in his proclamation to the Lombards are so frank in this respect, as to adhere very closely to the exact line of argument which we have ventured to use in pleading against the anti-Gallican terrorists both of this country and of Germany:—"Your enemies," he says, "who are also mine, endeavoured to diminish the sympathy which was felt in Europe for your cause, by making it to be believed that I only made war from personal ambition, or to aggrandise the territory of France. If there are men who do not comprehend their epoch, I am not of the number. In the enlightened state of public opinion, there is more of grandeur to be acquired by the moral influence which is exercised than by fruitless conquests, and that moral influence I seek with pride in endeavouring to restore to freedom one of the finest parts of Europe. Your reception has already proved to me that you have understood me. I do not come here with the preconceived system of dispossessing the Sovereign, nor to impose my will on you. My army will only occupy itself with two things, to combat your enemies and maintain internal order. It will not throw any obstacle in the way of the legitimate manifestation of your wishes." This declaration is remarkable, because it distinctly admits that, to gain the good opinion of Europe and influence in its councils, is the first wish of the Emperor. This we can all credit. He understands thoroughly the great blunder committed by his uncle in setting all Europe against him. He understands equally well that, with that menacing precedent before their eyes, the great and little Powers of Europe would take unanimous alarm far more speedily now than they did during the first Empire, if he were voluntarily to pursue a scheme of territorial aggrandisement. He knows that it is exactly some definite step towards such a policy that Austria most devoutly desires, and Russia most eagerly deprecates. He is aware that any sign of such intention would bring down Germany upon him directly, and at the same time arrest Russia's friendly intentions on his behalf. All this he knows, and knows also that the name of "Liberator of Italy," if well deserved, would do more to establish his throne and family in France and his influence in Europe than even the complete command of the "French lake," the temporary annexation of Egypt, or the re-establishment of French satraps in Etruria or Naples. Napoleon III. can look forwards and backwards with an insight very unusual among rulers. He estimates truly enough the blunders, without showing any sensitiveness as to the crimes of his great predecessor. We believe it is his rare faculty at once to be ambitious, and to know in what career the maximum of gratification can be obtained for the least sacrifice. And if he is really thus endowed, he will see that every step, and still more every success, of his invading armies beyond the boundaries of Italy, will more than cancel the glory they may have won for him on the Ticino, the Mincio, or the Adige.

Next, as to Russia. The circular of Prince Gortchakoff to the German Courts, dated only three weeks ago, and just made public, confirms strongly the view which we have always taken of her present attitude, and which the blue-book just published on Italian affairs shows to have been the true view of her position from the commencement of the present crisis. Russia has not disguised from the first that she wishes well to the Italian cause, and would gladly see Austria shorn of some portion of her power. She has avowedly thrown all her weight into the French scale from the beginning—and now intimates pretty clearly that if Germany makes an unprovoked aggression on France to aid the Austrian cause in Italy, she should feel at liberty to divert the attention of Germany by herself entering the field on the opposite side. But no one who has traced the part she has taken in these negociations, can think she desires war for territorial purposes of her own—that she is inclined to renew her old pretensions in the East of Europe, or to enter the field on a large scale in conjunction with France for the sake of a partition of Europe. She wishes to neutralise the threats of Germany, and that is, we believe, all. As early as the 26th January last, Sir J. Crampton writes to Lord Malmesbury that he had, in an interview with the Russian Minister, Prince Gortchakoff, been exhorting Russia "to lay aside any feeling which she might entertain, favourable or unfavourable, to either of the two great Powers (France and Austria), and join England in trying to secure peace." Prince Gortchakoff replies:—"Russia desires peace, and even requires it for the development of the great measures of internal improvement in which she is engaged. But I remarked that you used the phrase 'throwing aside all feeling, favourable or unfavourable, towards the parties in question;' and I should be departing altogether from the frankness you invite, were I to allow you to suppose that we could associate ourselves in any course of action to which that was to be a condition. In a word, we cannot weigh France and Austria in the same balance. Our relations with the former are cordial—with the latter they are far from being so." Prince Gortchakoff then refers to the old grievances connected with the conduct of Austria during the Crimean war, and, in conclusion, said that, "although sincerely desirous that peace should be maintained, I do not tell you that, should it unfortunately be otherwise, we should, under no circumstances, take part in the contest. We reserve to ourselves entire liberty of action in this respect." This is frank enough. And in perfect consistency with the tone of this conversation is the direct denial given by both Russia and France to the rumour that their mutual "understanding," whatever its purport, had the smallest relation to Eastern Europe. It is stated most explicitly, and apparently with perfect good faith, that it "had reference solely to the Italian question." And now, again, the recent circular of the Russian Government to the German Courts, warning them against any aggression upon France, is couched in a tone perfectly consistent at once with her pacific wishes and her grudge against Austria. "We are equally interested," says the circular, "[with the Cabinet of Berlin] in the maintenance of the balance of power, and in this respect our vigilance will not cede to that of any one. As regards the integrity of Germany . . . we think it almost needless to recall, history in hand, that that interest also has not been indifferent to Russia, and that she has not recoiled at sacrifices when the point was to save it from real danger. But the renewal of these sacrifices would not be warranted, in the opinion of his Majesty the Emperor, if caused by a voluntary act of violence . . . . Our desire, like that of the majority of the great Powers, is now to localise the war, because it arose out of local circumstances, and because it is the only means of accelerating the return of peace." This language is sufficiently temperate; and we confess that we regard the anti-Austrian bias of Russia as a circumstance really favourable, in the present excited and alarmist attitude of Germany, to the limitation of the war. But for this check on the party declarations of Germany, we doubt whether there would not be already a war on the Rhine as well as on the Po. The strong hatred felt in Germany towards France would never have been kept in check by the wisdom of Prussia and the influence of England alone. But as it is all but certain that any disposition on the part of the German States to anticipate the expected aggression of France, would, in the adhesion of Russia, secure for France a new and powerful ally,—every exhortation of England and every protest on the part of Prussia receives a twofold weight.

And this brings us at once to the somewhat anxious question of Prussian policy. Notwithstanding the reproaches of the frantic little States of Bavaria and Hanover, the attitude assumed by Prussia has been hitherto calm, patriotic, and dignified in the highest degree. She joined cordially with England and Russia in the endeavour to prevent the war; she joined as cordially in the protest against the Austrian ultimatum. What is more, she has boldly assumed an attitude of firm and commanding superiority to the other States of the German Confederation, resisting the dictation of Austria and rebuking the panic of the minor States. "We are firmly determined," said the Prussian Government, on the 22nd April, "not to allow ourselves to be dragged by Austria into a war against our will. Every attempt made in this direction, will be resisted by us in the most determined manner. Nor do we intend to let ourselves be influenced by any votes of a majority. We shall take care to maintain the safety of German territory, but, for everything beyond that, we reserve to ourselves the fullest freedom." Again: "The European position of Prussia would be utterly lost, if she were to allow herself after this fashion to be dominated by Austria, assisted by a majority of the Diet." This was the tone of Prussia at the end of April. Now, since the retreat of the Austrians to the Mincio, we are told that she is mobilising six corps d'armée, equivalent to about 300,000 men, and that there is danger of her interference on behalf of Austria, even without any menace to German territory. We cannot believe that Prussia would so lightly and culpably abandon a policy evidently so well considered, so firmly pursued, so necessary at the present juncture. The advance of the struggle in Italy towards the Southern boundary of the Austrian Tyrol, a State which belongs to the territory of the "German Confederation," may be quite reason sufficient for her new measures, which are officially announced as only "precautionary." That Prussia must, by the terms of the league, interfere, in case the tide of war touches strictly German soil, there is, we believe, no doubt. The stronger her position, the more powerful her army, the more likely will it be that the allies will use every pains not to cross even the borders of German territory. And if the attitude of Prussia thus induces them to avoid giving Germany any formal *casus belli*, the best purpose of a powerful army will be effectually answered. Prussia will deserve and win the deepest gratitude of the other states of Europe, if, by the moderation of her policy, she can at once keep Germany and Russia out of the struggle, and so withhold all excuse from either Austria or France for drawing the North, and perhaps East of Europe into the fray.

THE PRICE OF WAR.

WE should think that nothing had been gained by the change of Ministers if we did not believe that the country had thereby obtained a greater security for peace in the present very complicated state of the affairs of Europe. We would not wish to be understood to insinuate that the late Government were not anxious to maintain peace. Their professions in that respect were abundant, and we have no reason to doubt their sincerity; but it was impossible not to feel throughout the whole of the management of their foreign policy, that their sympathies were too much on the side of Austria, and with her assumed Imperial rights, not sooner or later to risk an inevitable collision between this country and those who represent more liberal and enlightened views abroad. At such a moment, prudent Englishmen will be prepared to sink all other differences for the purpose of avoiding war, by all means short of compromising the honour and dignity of the country. Few countries have suffered more than England from a propensity for war in past times. It is true we have, from our insular position, and by the assistance of our powerful navy, always succeeded in preventing our soil being converted into a battle-field; and so far the people of England have been saved from some of the most harrowing horrors of war. But although in this manner England has suffered less than almost any one of the continental States, yet in another way it has suffered much more. The incubus which past wars have accumulated upon the industry and resources of England have almost become a world-wide proverb. No doubt, during the time of actual strife, the populations of France, of Belgium, and the other great European battle-fields, suffered much more than the population of the well-protected counties of England; but, with the former, the suffering, however acute, passed away with the events. With us, on the contrary, the return of peace left us still to bear the burdens, not only of our own wars but of those of other nations,—to be perpetuated, according to all appearance, if not with further accumulations, yet without any amelioration, to remote generations.

We began the long French war in 1794 with a debt of £234,034,000 and an annual charge of £9,157,000, and we concluded it in 1815 with a debt of £816,311,000 and an annual charge of £30,462,000. The arrival of peace, in an economical sense, brought with it but few of the blessings of peace. A permanent additional charge of upwards of twenty millions a year, was the legacy it left to the people of England;—and we have only to examine closely the trade accounts for the period, to understand how depressing was the effect which that incubus exerted over the physical and economical progress of the country! During the time that a country is expending large portions of its capital in addition to its income, which is the case when wars are sustained by repeated loans, there is not unfrequently a false appearance of prosperity, upon the same principle that a spendthrift is an excellent customer to his tradesmen as long as his fortune lasts. The first fifteen years of the present century was a period of very high prices, and people have somewhat inconsiderately regarded that fact as a proof of general prosperity—so much so, that we are afraid there is still among some classes a lurking predilection for war based upon that theory. We believe, however, that a fair investigation of facts would lead to a very different estimate of the result of the events of that period. What are the true tests of the real physical prosperity of a country? Its command over the necessaries and comforts of life; because, after all, every other step in the progress of a nation must succeed the command of the first wants, as well as of a certain amount of leisure. Now, it will not be difficult to show that, in point of fact, the material interests of the country were nearly stationary, if not in some respects retrogressive, from the beginning of the century to the close of the war: nay more, that such had been the exhaustive effects of the war expenditure, that for many years afterwards very little progress took place; and this, too, in spite of a steadily and rapidly increasing population.

The facts connected with this subject are so important at the present time, that they cannot be too frequently referred to, or too much pressed upon public attention; and we cannot do better than quote some remarks made at the time, in reference to facts disclosed by the tabular statments in the supplement which we published on the 15th of January last. "In the first place, let us test these statements by our imports. The 'official' value, as we have formerly explained, is a true test of quantity, inasmuch as it represents the goods imported computed from year to year at an uniform price. In 1801, the official value of our imports was £31,786,000. In 1815, it reached £32,987,000, and in 1816 it fell to £27,431,000. So that, in point of fact, the quantity of imported articles had not increased during the whole fifteen years, while the population had increased by about twenty-one per cent. In 1822, the value of the imports was only *£30,531,000, even lower than it was in 1801*, although the population had increased in the twenty years by nearly three millions and a half. Again, if we refer to our exports, we find that in 1805, the earliest year in the century for which the accounts are complete, their value was £38,077,000 and in 1806 £40,874,000. In 1815, making allowance for the depreciation in the currency, the value was £42,966,000, showing an increase of nearly five millions during that period. But from this amount there was a gradual decline until 1826, when their value was only £31,536,723; and it was not until 1834 that they again reached £41,649 000, a sum not quite equal to the amount in 1815, and very little exceeding that of 1806, twenty-eight years before. If, again, we take the consumption of tea and sugar, of which nearly eighty per cent. is consumed by the middle and lower classes, we find a similar proof of a stationary condition of the country. Of tea the quantity consumed in 1801 was 23,780,000 lbs., or at the rate of 1 lb. 8 oz. per head of the population. In 1815 this had increased only to 25,917,853 lbs., being at the rate, however, of only 1 lb. 6 oz. per head; and in 1816 it fell to 22,693,000 lbs., or at the rate of 1 lb. 3 oz. per head. In 1824 it had increased only to 27,648,000 lbs., being at the rate of 1 lb. 4 oz. per head. It then gradually improved, but it was not until 1836 that the consuption again reached the rate per head at which it stood in 1801 and 1802. And even then it was only a temporary increase, as in the following year the consumption fell back to 1 lb. 3 oz. per head, and did not finally reach the rate of 1801 till 1844, since which it has rapidly increased. With regard to sugar, the average consumption of the first fourteen years of the century is stated at 2,847,000 cwts., or at the rate of 18 lbs. per head. In 1815 it stood only at 2,523,000 cwts., or at the rate of 15 lbs. per head. In 1817 it reached 3,680,000 cwts., but in 1818 it fell again to 2,122,000 cwts. In 1840 the quantity consumed was only 3,594,000 cwts., or at the rate of 15 lbs per head; and up to 1845 the highest consumption from 1801 had been at the rate of only 19 lbs. the head. Again, if we refer to the shipping built and owned by the country, we shall find another striking proof of its stationary position. In the first three years of the century the quantity of British shipping built and registered was 395,400 tons. In no similar period was there so much shipping built until the three years from 1825 to 1827 inclusive. In 1801 the quantity of British shipping owned was 2,038,000 tons. "Upon this class of property the war was likely to exert a very powerful influence, owing to the demand for transports; and yet, in 1815, the whole amount of British shipping had increased only to 2,681,000 tons. From that period, however, it underwent a reduction, and in 1823 it stood only at 2,506,000 tons. From that year it gradually increased, but it was not till 1834 that it had recovered what it had lost between 1815 and 1823."

So much for the evidences which exist as to the effect of war and its consequent expenditure upon the commercial and physical interests of the country. We believe, when we come to show the consequences produced by war upon the moral and social condition of the people, we shall find it to be still more appalling. But, at least, we have said enough to convince any unprejudiced mind of the hollowness of that notion, still too common, that the interests of some of our most extensive producing classes, and especially of those connected with land, are rather promoted than otherwise by war. We had hoped that sounder views had been generally adopted, and that both landlords and farmers had at last began to acquiesce in the theory, that the best security they could have for their own prosperity was the success and well-being of the great mass of the population, upon whom alone they could count as customers. We trust, in the great interests of peace, that the old notions of "war prices" and the profits to a small class of "war loans" will be effectually banished from the public mind, and that all will understand that the only consequence of war to the nation at large must be to arrest all measures of progress.—*Economist.*

PICTON'S REMAINS.

(*From the United Service Gazette, June 11th.*)

To those who are old enough to remember the events of the Peninsular war, and who can recall the emotions of Englishmen when the news arrived that Picton had fallen at Waterloo, there was something very impressive in the simple ceremony of Wednesday last, attending the removal of the remains of the immortal leader of the Third Division from the cemetery of St. George's to the cathedral of St. Paul's. We no not know why any public ceremonial took place, but had one really been necessary the thing might certainly have been better done. An escort of the Guards and a few Pensioners, who belonged to the old "fighting" Division, would not have been out of place, nor would the *cortege* have worn a less interesting aspect if the veteran Generals, who fought with Picton, had been in their uniforms and assembled in greater numbers. As it was, however, the spectacle revived a hundred recollections. Several vehicles, with their war-bred occupants, followed the gun-carriage which bore the ashes of Picton. There was the brave old hero of Barrossa and Tarifa, who has since covered himself with glory in India and China; there were the intrepid Stovin, who was the General's Aide-de-Camp at Ciudad Rodrigo and Badajoz; the gallant Brotherton, famed for his conduct at Fuentes d'Onor; the veteran M'Dougall, the daring Highlander; the modest Engineer who helped to clear the way for Picton's dare-devils at Badajoz, and of whom the Duke said "that if he only knew his own worth there would be no one equal to him." We need not repeat his name. There were also Sir James Jackson who (it seems but the other day) was a *beau sabreur* on the Staff of one of Wellington's best generals, during the great fights of 1813-14 and 15; Sir Charles Yorke, Generals Alves, Sir Hugh Ross, and others. These brave gentlemen did themselves honour in thus following the remains of one who, as captains, they had learned to regard as *le plus brave des braves*. We wish the public, who crowded Oxford-street, Regent-street, and the Strand, to see "the sight," as they called it, knew a little better what they were looking on. How small a section of those masses had ever heard of Picton! How few had read the story of the great Peninsula war! We may be a military nation, as far as the possession of certain fighting qualities goes, but we must yield to other nations in our acquaintance with the history of the deeds achieved for us by the armies of bygone years. Name to a Frenchman Desaix, Kleber, Ney, Lennes—any one of the soldiers of the revolutionary war, who did not tarnish his victories with brutality, and his eye glistens, his heart beats, and he stands erect. But everywhere in the line of the procession the question was put to us, "Who was this Picton, Sir?" "When was he killed?" "What did he do?" As if the monumental effigy in St. Paul's had never told the story of his fall in the last mighty combat with proud and powerful France. Now and then we come upon an old soldier who remembered Picton in the West Indies, and here and there was a crippled Connaught Ranger who had not forgotten the injunction to use the "could iron" and spare the "powther,"—but they were very few and far between. Some smirking gentlemen, on hearing the name of Picton, just recollected the story of Sir Thomas and the commissariat officer and laughed, as the coffin slowly passed by, at the eccentric severity of the alleged threat, and the Duke's reply when the commissary complained to him. And that was all. The great and good soldier of his time did not seem to live in the recollection of his countrymen. By the way, that same story of Picton's threat to hang the commissary, repeated by Mr. Cole in his excellent *Lives of the Peninsular Generals*, is a very old canard, and like many of the witticisms ascribed to Talleyrand, belonged to other actors and a more respectable antiquity. Mr. M'Caul showed some years ago that it dates as far back as the reign of Louis Quatorze, and it is also to be found in a life of Fredereck the Great, published at Berlin. Perhaps a little diligence would carry the tale still further back. In the barbarity of the menace it is worthy of of the very dark ages. Let us be glad that the memory of Picton is rescued from the opprobrium, and that the Duke of Wellington was not the author of a cruel insult to a painstaking commissary.

NAPOLEON'S ADDRESS TO THE ARMY OF ITALY.

IN the *Herald* of Thursday we published Napoleon's address to the Italians: we now give his speech to the army of Italy:—

"Soldiers—A month ago, confiding in efforts of diplomacy, I still hoped for the maintenance of peace, when suddenly the invasion of Piedmont by the Austrian troops called us to arms. We were not ready. Men, horses, material, and supplies, were wanting, and we had, in order to assist our allies, to pass in small divisions beyond the Alps before an enemy formidable and prepared beforehand.

"The danger was great; the energy of the nation and your courage supplied all; France has again found her old virtues, and, united in one feeling and for one object, she has shown the power of her resources and the strength of her patriotism. It is now only ten days since operations commenced, and the Piedmontese territory has been already cleared of its invaders. The allied army has fought four combats and gained a decisive victory, which has opened to it the gates of the capital of Lombardy. You have put more than 35,000 Austrians hors de combat, taken seventeen cannon, two colours, and 8000 prisoners; but all is not terminated; you will have more struggles to support and obstacles to overcome.

"I rely on you. Courage, then, brave soldiers of the Army of Italy. Your forefathers from above contemplate you with pride.

"NAPOLEON."

THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA'S ADDRESS TO HIS ARMY.

THE Emperor Francis Joseph addressed his soldiers in the following terms:—

"The army, recollecting its ancient reputation, showed in the battle fought at Magenta against a superior force what heroism and devotion for me and for the country are capable of.

"I thank the army in my own name and in the name of the country, and have given orders that the names of those who were the bravest among the brave shall be made known to me.

FRANCIS JOSEPH I.

"Head-quarters, Verona, June 8th.

THE FUTURE OF OUDE.

FIRST ARTICLE.

(*From the Morning Chronicle, May* 17.)

SIR William Sleeman, speaking of Oude after his journey through it in 1849-50, writes thus—"A few years of tolerable government would make it the finest country in India, for there is no part of India with so many advantages from nature. I have seen no soil finer; the whole plain of which it is composed is capable of tillage; it is everywhere intersected by rivers flowing from the snowy chain of the Himalaya, which keep the moisture near the surface at all times without cutting up any of the land on their borders into deep ravines; it is studded with the finest groves and single trees, as much as the lover of the picturesque could wish; it has the boldest and most industrious peasantry in India, and a landed aristocracy. . . . . It is for the most part well cultivated—yet, with all this, one feels in travelling through it as if he was moving among a people suffering under physical diseases, from the atrocious crimes every day perpetrated with impunity, and the number of suffering and innocent people who approach him in the hope of redress, and are sent away in despair." Such is that country, and such are the miseries of that people which our annexation policy gave to the East India Company in 1856, and which Lord Clyde's victories recovered for the Crown in 1858. So magnificent a possession, disfigured by such grievous social deformities, must carry with it grave responsibilities. As far as we know now, its internal, political, and social wellbeing, and the development of its marvellous natural resources depend upon the manner in which we discharge those responsibilities. A more interesting inquiry, then, can hardly be imagined than that which lies before us. The questions comprised within it affect our reputation as a dominant nation entrusted with the welfare of countries dependent upon us; while as leaders of the commerce of the world, we shall find international interests mixed up in it, on which it is incumbent on us all to keep a watchful eye.

As, however, the whole subject of Oude is a large one and involves many very extensive inquiries, which it is impossible to handle at the same time, it becomes necessary to remark here that the papers which will be first submitted to consideration are not intended to embrace those points which involve the justice or the injustice of the annexation, or the wrongs—if there were any—inflicted on the reigning family by that policy. These, and points cognate to them, will be left for future consideration. Our present task is preliminary to any such inquiry. It will assume the annexation to be permanent, as far as our present remarks are concerned, and its chief purpose will be to examine into these resources, which Sir W. Sleeman and other travellers have proclaimed; to compare the prosperity of those parts of Oude which were prosperous under the old régime with their probable condition under our own Government, according to the measure afforded by our other Indian possessions; and especially to extract all that was good in Oude under a native Government for the special behoof and warning of those who propose to administer it now. And this course is the more necessary because Oude very little resembles any of the countries which were annexed to our Indian Empire before it; it may be utterly unfitted for the policy we have applied to them. We know that its climate is different, that its people possess higher spirit, that its social constitution stands alone in the Peninsula. On such considerations depend, therefore, the alternative—whether it is to be a rich, thriving, and remunerative possession to us, or whether it is to be a Garden of Eden, from enjoying which we are to be shut out by our own blindness, avarice, and mis-government.

The territory of Oude comprises 23,740 square miles, of which about 900,000 square miles are absorbed by twenty-four jungles of various sizes, while of the remainder more than half was uncultivated, even during the most prosperous period of the native Government. The jungles, which are now doomed, cover some of the very best ground, and when removed will offer resources the value and amount of which it is not now possible to estimate. The greater part of the soil is argillaceous, producing carbonates, silicates, and sulphates, with phosphates of alumina and potassa. Its greatest natural production, however, is saltpetre, which is the finest in India, and capable of being produced to an amount sufficient to supply the world. The returns which it may be made to yield under a free Government can be easily imagined from the very large sums it produced when conducted by a monopoly. Oude is, moreover, celebrated for its timber. The trees are large and magnificent. The banyan, the mango, the tamarind, the jaman, the sacred peepul, the fragrant sandal, and the cotton-tree attain to great luxuriance; while the forests, and notably among them that of the Tarae, towards Nepaul, serve as a shelter for innumerable wild cattle, admirably suited for artillery bullocks, and other laborious purposes, and afford excellent firewood and pasture for cattle, and hunting-ground for the sportsman. In these forests, and in the extensive jungles, are to be found the hides and horns of thousands of wild cattle, rotting, as it were, for want of hands to turn them to account, and which alone would prove a most remunerative branch of commerce, to judge from the success which the very few who have attempted to realise this branch of commerce, have met with. From the same source tallow might be obtained in abundance were there only a few speculators to inaugurate the trade, and to direct it into the natural channels for its development. In these jungles, moreover, are found the insects from which the valuable lac-dye is made, some of which Mr. Rees, the author of the "Narrative of the Siege of Lucknow," says that he has seen equal to cochineal. But it is in the extraordinary fertility and wonderful advantages which Oude offers to the enterprising agriculturists that the country stands preeminent. Much of this is owing to its rivers and to the natural facilities offered for irrigation found throughout the country. It is the want of this in other parts of India which has rendered the cultivation of cotton and indigo so precarious. In the Sandula (Oude) district," says Sir W. Sleeman, "a well can be dug at a cost of from five to ten rupees (ten to twenty shillings), which in argillaceous soil would last for irrigation forty years." Cotton especially has been long cultivated in Oude, though not for exportation. The natives themselves consume 2,000,000,000 pounds of it annually, and Mr. Rees says that in some parts of the country it has been produced "at less than an anna (three half-pence) per pound." The cultivation of both these articles—cotton and indigo—for exportation would be most remunerative, and less liable to risk, as bad seasons are very exceptional, and the climate is not so variable as that of Bengal and other provinces in India. Other articles which the soil is capable of producing are rice, Indian corn, oil seed, wheat, mustard, opium, grain, sugar cane, safflower, linseed, peas, &c. The number of crops is often three in the year.

Under the government of Saadut Ali, from 1797-1814, the resources of Oude were turned to some account, though that was nothing to what might be made of them under a sagacious and liberal administration. The tenure in land, indeed, was such as only to admit of prosperity under a vigorous government and stern laws. The moment that the latter fell into weak hands, that happened which has resulted in other countries of similar organization—a complete snap of those ties which held the governed classes to the governing. The Talookdars of Oude, of whom we have heard so much during the past year, constitute a large landed aristocracy after the feudal system. If bound by ties of mutual interest to the Crown, they would be its natural support and defence; if at enmity to it, nothing but constant strife, to the absorption of the weaker, could ensue, with certain injury to the country if the Monarch were victorious, and to the power of the Crown if the Talookdars had the upper hand. Still, one important fact is to be remarked in the history of Oude. In spite of the rapacity and quarrelsome tendencies of these great barons, it has been always found that they have gladly embraced any arrangement which promised to secure to them the undisturbed title and management of their estates. This circumstance alone would have taught a wise administration that the safety of the country consisted in making this vast landed aristocracy, which was every year growing in importance, the support of the Crown, instead of which the proprietors seem to have been treated as the natural enemies of the Throne, and for years past it has been a constant quarrel between the chief Talookdars and the royal officers. Of course, in such a state of things the more turbulent spirits have risen to the surface. The case of Rugber Dial, who governed the Gonda Bayrsitch district for three years, would never have occurred had the Crown built up around itself a bulwark of the better class of proprietors, and history would have been spared the recital of miseries which reduced the annual value of the Bondee estate from 60,000 rupees in 1840, to 5000 rupees in 1848. The monarchs of Oude, however, acted on a totally different principle. Saadut Aali's object seemed to be to keep the land parcelled out among small proprietors, none of whom would be able to resist his authority, and he possessed power enough to prevent the Khalsa or Crown lands from being absorbed by the larger landholders. But, with his successor, the absorption commenced. How this was effected is pretty well known. Fraud, rapine, and murder were undoubtedly resorted to, and under a succession of weak monarchs prevailed to a lamentable degree; but so it did in Europe during the feudal ages, and we are not to assume the certain and utter prospective ruin of a country on that account. In 1823, the then King of Oude, in writing to the English Resident, says, "The villages and estates of the large refractory Talookdars are as flourishing and populous as they can possibly be, and there are many estates among them which yield more than three times the amount at which they have been assessed; and even if troops should be stationed there to prevent the cultivation of the land till the balances are liquidated, the Talookdars immediately come forward to give battle, and, in spite of everything, cultivate the lands of their estates, so that their profits from the lands are even greater than those of the Government." And Sir W. Sleeman, commenting on this letter, allows that it affords a very fair picture of what was passing in the country in 1850. The lawlessness of these Talookdars, then, was not necessarily injurious to the natural recourses of the country itself. It was undermining the power of the Crown, and entailing on it, if carried to extremes, bankruptcy on the treasury; but that the difficulty might have been met, and the obstinancy of the landholders removed, the same authority (Sir W. Sleeman) proves. In speaking of such remedial measures, he remarks, "A settlement could be made with the landholders based upon past avowed collections; they would be delighted to bind themselves to pay such an assessment, as they would escape from the more than one-third more which they have now to pay, in one form or another, to court favourites. The large landholders, who are now for the most part in open resistance to the Government, would rejoice at the prospect of securing their estates to their posterity without the necessity of continually fighting for them." We may take this expression of opinion as decisive on the point that these turbulent barons might have been easily made the bulwark and support of the Crown, and that in our own case they may be made as valuable to us in cultivating the arts of peace as they have been the very reverse to our predecessors in their predisposition to warfare and disorder; and in a country like Oude it is a question of some moment that the rich proprietary should be for the most part preserved intact. In these days of progress, railways and other inventions of the age will probably be introduced into Oude. It is of the last importance that the proprietary should be induced to invest in them. Small landholders always lack the capital to pay for the traject of their wares to a distant market, and with the want of means among Indians is but too often joined a want of inclination to seek such a market. The full development of the great resources of the country will possibly be much retarded by such a defect. That this has not been the policy of the English Government in other parts of India is much to be feared, and the results of the contrary system as applicable to Oude will therefore attract a part of our attention in proceeding with the subject.

THE LATE MAIL LOSS.—On Friday last an inquiry (ordered by the Government) into the circumstances with the loss of the Balranald mail, on the 31st of May, was held by Mr. John Kelly, police magistrate. The mailman stated that, on the day in question, he was on his way to Deniliquin, and, when between Baratta and Morago stations, the pack-horse stumbled, pulling the halter out of the mailman's hand. The freed horse galloped off in the direction of the river for about a mile, when it was caught. On examination the mailman found that the outer bag had been torn, and that three small bags containing the mail were gone. Search was made for these, but without success; and they are now believed to be under water. Mr. Boyd stated that when the mailman arrived at his station he was perfectly sober, and gave him a good character for sobriety.—*Pastoral Times.*

WONDERFUL ANIMAL.—A wonderful animal has been discovered on the banks of the Barwan, at Mr. Cornish's station, the only one of the species known of, and called by the natives Paddigillon; he is remarkably ferocious in his manners when hungry, but becomes very docile after being fed—is remarkably fond of potatoes. This animal is expected to arrive in Mudgee in a few weeks, where he will be shown. He is really worth inspection.—*Mudgee Paper.*

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.—August 13.

Lord Ashley (s.), 500 tons, Captain Stewart, from Manakau 28th, New Plymouth 30th ultimo, Wellington 3rd, and Nelson 6th instant. Passengers—From Manakau: Mr. and Mrs. Graham, Mrs. Turner. From Wellington: Captain Lindsay, Messrs. Hurst, Delemanie, Hill. From Nelson: Mrs. Powick and (3) children, Captain Kreeft, Miss Hays, Mr. and Mrs. Cardwell and (3) children, Messrs. Leveaux, Robinson, Redwood, Bell, Gapps, Deek, Fairhurst, and Carpendale. Pearson and Co., agents.

Heloise, American ship, 730 tons, Captain Cartney, from Calcutta 18th June. Passengers—Mrs. Gorlick and child, Mr. M'Donald and son, Messrs. Hawkins, Mitchell, and 165 in the steerage. Captain, agent.

Aalborg, Danish barque, 466 tons, Captain Folkmann, from the Downs 18th April. Montefiore, Graham, and Co., agents.

Clarence (s.), 300 tons, Captain Paddle, from Moreton Bay 11th instant. Passengers—Mr. Young, and 9 in the steerage. A.S.N. Co., agents.

Hunter (s.), 266 tons, Captain Sullivan, from Clyde River 12th instant. Passengers—Messrs. Walker, Cobb, Armstrong, Miss Sweeny, Mrs. Potter, and 10 in the steerage. E. Manning, agent.

Caroline Hort, brig, 258 tons, Captain Sutton, from the Feegees 29th July. Passenger—Mr. Bensusan. G. A. Lloyd and Co., agents.

August 14.

Gazelle, brig, 284 tons, Captain Downie, from New Caledonia 5th instant, in ballast. R. T. Ford, agent.

Telegraph, barque, 357 tons, Captain Jones, from Liverpool 22nd April. Macnamara and Son, agents.

Bostonian, American ship, 1117 tons, Captain Burnham, from the Downs 1st May. Passengers—Mrs. Burnham and family. Brierley, Dean, and Co., agents.

John Ormerod, brig, 187 tons, Captain Sevier, from Adelaide 30th ultimo. Passengers—20 in the steerage. Captain, agent.

Ocean Queen, 12? tons, Captain M'Burney, from Otago, 27th ultimo. Captain, agent.

DEPARTURES.—August 13.

Gazelle, for Melbourne.

City of Sydney (s.), for Melbourne and Adelaide.

Illawarra (s.), Twofold Bay.

August 14.

Hedwig, for Batavia.

Komangien, for Batavia.

Moa, for Auckland.

Hebe, for Newcastle.

Gil Blas, for Newcastle.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.—August 12.

Orion, for Calcutta.

CLEARANCES.—August 13.

Orion, ship, 1297 tons, Captain Libbey, for Calcutta. Passenger—Mrs. Libbey.

Moa, brig, 236 tons, Captain Anderson, for Auckland. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Hay, Mr. Campbell, Major Hassall, Mrs. Hassall and 3 children, Mr. and Mrs. Johnson, Captain Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. Syme and child, and 8 adults and 9 children in the steerage.

City of Sydney (s.), Captain Moodie, for Melbourne. Passengers—Mr. James Paterson, Mrs. Gridney, Mr. T. Carver, Mr. J. Jordan, Mrs. Jordan, Messrs. E. Cole, C. Hurst, Chaplin, Thompson, A. M. Hutchinson, W. Crate, Miss Ryan, Mr. M. J. Sloman, Mr. Granville, and 31 in the steerage.

COASTERS INWARDS.—August 13.

Reindeer, John Mitchell, Ben Bolt, and Angus and Henry, from Brisbane Water, with 28 tons firewood, 1300 baskets shells, 13,000 feet timber, 20,000 shingles; Susannah, and Polly Hopkins, from Morpeth, with 1600 bushels maize, 20 tons coal, half-ton bacon, 20 dozen pumpkins, 80 bales hay; Cecilia, from Shoalhaven, with 16 tons firewood; Nil Desperandum, from Lake Macquarie, with 21,000 shingles, 9 logs cedar; Margaret Elizabeth, and Minerva, from Newcastle, with 156 tons coal; Gleaner, from Manning River, with 427 bags maize, 14 hides, 4 boxes eggs; Collaroy (s.), from Morpeth, with 40 pigs, 1230 hides, 2 horses, 1 cow, 2 calves, 53 trusses hay, 230 bags maize, 63 bags flour, 39 bags bran and pollard; Paterson (s.), from Morpeth, with 160 bales hay, 80 bags maize, 80 sheep, 4 horses, 6 pigs.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.—August 13.

Margaret Elizabeth, for Newcastle; John Mitchell, Cecilia, Ellen, for Brisbane Water; Nil Desperandum, for Lake Macquarie; Thomas, for the Hawkesbury.

IMPORTS.—August 13.

Lord Ashley (s.), from New Zealand: 317 bags potatoes, H. R. M. Co.; 5 parcels, C. Robertson; 1 parcel, H. Ferguson; 1 cask, Hall and Alderson; 9 bales wool, 60 casks oil, Willis, Merry, and Co.; 50 coils tow, M. Moss; 20 hogsheads oil, R. Towns and Co.; 23 sacks wheat, S. A. Joseph; 8 bales wool, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.; 22 kegs butter, Beit and Macdonald; 285 bags wheat, 2 cases apples, 16 sides 5 bundles bacon, Fairhurst and Co.; 14 bags wheat, 28 bags flour, J. D. Jones; 1 box, J. J. Peacock; 14 bundles skins, 21 hides, 1 package, Buyers and Learmonth; 3 packages, Crosbie; 2 packages apples, Blackhouse and Co.; 5 packages apples, Clements and Co.; 2 boxes, 1107 ozs. 10 dwts. gold, Union Bank.

Heloise, from Calcutta: 9347 bags sugar; 10 hogsheads castor oil, 18 packages confectionery, Order.

Aalborg, from London: 50 hogsheads beer, 39 packages, Scott, Henderson, and Co.; 500 bags salt, 575 packages, Montefiore, Graham, and Co.; 100 packages, R. E. and F. Tooth; 2000 bags salt, Ebsworth and Co.; 60 hogsheads, Young, Lark, and Bennett; 18 packages, J. Dickson; 5 packages, Glaister; 50 hogsheads, 20 hogsheads whisky, W. Long; 12 hogsheads ale, Levicks and Piper; 20 hogsheads, Griffiths and Co.; 127 packages, Flower, Salting, and Co.; 85 packages, Woolf and Gorrick; 100 packages, G. A. Lloyd and Co.; 50 packages, Rabone, Feez, and Co.; 110 cases, E. Teiliard and Co.; 6 packages, M. Nowland; 8 packages, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.; 150 casks, Gilfillan and Co.; 294 packages, T. L. Fussdale; 120 packages, Tucker and Co.; 200 bundles oakum, 50 packages, L. and S. Spyer and Co.; 350 cases gin, 1 bale malt, 20 cases oil, 100 casks, 457 packages, Order.

Caroline Hart, from Feegees: 112 tons cocoanut oil, 1 case tortoiseshell, 20 casks brandy, G. A. Lloyd and Co.

August 14.

Telegraph, from Liverpool: 3 casks palm oil, Caird, Paterson, and Co.; 748 bars 20 bundles iron, C. Scott and Co.; 25 bales corks, Allen, Street, and Norton; 100 drums oil, 20 kegs shot, 6 casks hardware, 45 packages, Rabone, Feez, and Co.; 100 bags salt, Tidswell, Wilson, and Co.; 88 cases glass, Levicks and Piper; 4 packages, G. Macintosh; 5 cases hardware, Wolf Saber; 1 package, J. Thompson; 20 cases hams, 8 cases bacon, 60 hogsheads, 70 barrels, Smith, Brothers; 4 packages 100 cases oil, How, Walker, and Co.; 20 hogsheads porter, Buchanan, Skinner, and Co.; 1 package, J. H. Miller; 150 hogsheads ale, Thacker, Daniell, and Co.; 161 casks soda, 100 cases whisky, 1300 bags salt, J. Macnamara and Son; 20 bags chicory, J. T. Armitage and Co.; 330 drums oil and turpentine, L. and S. Spyer and Co.; 10 hogsheads 2 quarter-casks wine, 10 puncheons rum, 1 bale corks, J. Taylor; 1 package, E. Wise; 660 pipes, W. W. Buckland; 48 bales cordage, 198 hogsheads beer, 480 boxes soap, 10 barrels tapioca, 1000 bags salt, 30 cases galvanised iron; 57 cases oil stores, Order.

Bostonian, from London: 3 packages, Burness; 24 cases vestas, J. M. Leigh; 4 hogsheads, J. Beason; 1 package, W. Wainwright; 30 hogsheads, 1 case, 43 packages, J. Martyn; 648 boxes pipes, J. Donovan and Co.; 38 hogsheads, 21 packages, 25 cases, Tucker and Co.; 138 packages, F. Nainby and Co.; 2 packages, Pearson and Co.; 1 package, M. C. Stephen; 100 quarter-casks, 254 casks, Scott, Henderson, and Co.; 435 packages, Brierley, Dean, and Co.; 26 packages, Constable and Turner; 2 packages, E. W. Layton; 1 package, Dr. Mackay; 21 package, E. and W. Paul; 2 cases, E. C. Weekes and Co.; 4 packages, Robinson and Morey; 34 packages, J. Keep; 10 packages, G. Moss; 500 packages, Lamb, Parbury, and Co.; 100 hogsheads, W. Long; 240 packages, D. Cooper and Co.; 1701 packages, Macintosh, Hirst, and Co.; 250 casks, Montefiore, Graham, and Co.; 1 steam engine, 40 cases machinery, 16 planks, 3 casks grass seed, 2 bundles zinc fittings, 2 packages, W. G. Ainsworth; 250 casks, 3 cases, G. A. Lloyd and Co.; 132 packages, J. Levy; 250 casks, M. and L. Brodziak; 266 packages, A. Macarthur and Co.; 36 packages, J. F. Macdonald; 46 packages, F. M'Nab; 383 packages, J. Davies and Co.; 100 casks, Smith, Brothers, and Co.; 3 packages, J. W. Horn; 38 anchors, 10 quarter-casks rum, 10 hogsheads hollow-ware, 73 casks colours, 40 casks oatmeal, 10 quarter-casks wine, 27 bales twine, 13 bales bags, 329 packages; L. and S. Spyer and Co., 30 hogsheads, 4088 packages, Order.

John Ormerod, from Adelaide, with 700 bags flour, 20 tons bran, N. Caston; 50 tons flour, R. Towns and Co.; 20 tons bran, Ebsworth and Co.; 2 rams, Order.

Ocean Queen, from Otago: 355 bags oats, 3 hogsheads 5 quarter-casks brandy, 3 packages, Order.

EXPORTS.—August 13.

Orion, for Calcutta: 147 tons coals, G. A. Lloyd and Co.

Moa, for Auckland: 4 hogsheads molasses, 2 hogsheads 2 quarter-casks brandy, 2 cases cigars, 10 chests 10 half-chests tea, 11 cases paperhangings, 40 boxes soap, 2 casks currants, 20 mats dates, 2 bales paper, W. Ellis; 2 cases cigars, 40 half-chests tea, 7 tons guano, 85 boxes candles, 3½ tons coke, 80 tons coals, J. Roberton and Co.; 30 packages coffee, A. Hamilton; 1 hogshead 138 mats refined sugar, 829 mats bastards, 8 casks treacle, Colonial Sugar Company; 4 casks barley, 16 cases chicory, 3 bags pepper, 10 chests 60 half-chests 20 boxes tea, 6 casks salt, J. Caldwell; 2 barrels currants, 5 chests 10 half chests tea, 10 boxes raisins, Solmitz and Co.; 4 kegs nails, 1 hogshead hardware, Iredale and Co.; 2 casks 2 crates ginger beer bottles, Brown and Hill; 4 bales leather, Hall and Alderson; 1 case, Elliott, Brothers, 2 cases, 1 parcel, A. M'Arthur and Co.; 3 cases guns, 1 case caps, A. Collins; 1 boiler, D. Campbell; 25 tierces beef, H. Quinlan; 2 hogsheads hollow-ware, M. Bennett; 9 bales paper, 2 packages skins, 6 cases hosiery, 6 cases stationery, F. Macnab and Co.; 1 case guns, A. Keesing.

City of Sydney (s.), for Melbourne: 1 parcel, Gordon; 1000 bags rice, 65 kegs butter, T. C. Breillat; 395 bags rice, J. Macnamara, Son, and Co.; 2 cases, Haege and Prell; 1 case plants, Guilfoyle; 2 boxes, 1 bed, Mrs. Ford; 2 parcels, the Legislative Assembly; 1 box oranges, J. Booth; 1 case, Beit and Macdonald; 2 jars China oil, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.; 10 cases fruit, J. J. Watts; 558 bags rice, A. Solmitz and Co.; 182 bags maize, Beauchamp; 1 case, Hay, Glaister, and Co.; 58 casks fruit, T. Farnell; 20 casks 2 cases fruit, T. Beck; 22 packages machinery, P. N. Russell; 1 package, the Legislative Assembly; 3 cases, P. Gerard; 22 casks fruit, Spurway; 31 casks butter, Anderson, Campbell, and Co.; 15 bags corn, Hanslow; 5 cases opium, Griffiths, Fanning, and Co.; 1 parcel, J. L. Sherriff; 48 casks fruit, Knight, Brothers; 96 casks fruit, P. Cullen; 6 hogsheads eggs, 1 keg butter, J. Head; 14 casks fruit, M'Keown; 31 casks 15 cases fruit, Sweetman; 29 casks fruit, Johnson; 64 bags maize, 6 kegs butter, 6 cases eggs, C. Bond; 4 cases eggs, J. Lackie; 87 casks 46 cases fruit, R. J. Hardy; 2 cases plants, 1 bag seed, Shepherd; 10 bags maize, Wright; 1 case plants, J. Baptist; 4 barrels oranges, J. Santy; 1 parcel, Bensusan; 2 cases plants, Jordan; 8 cases fruit, H. Woodward; 2 bags seed, Nutter; 1 case gilt moulding, Bernasconi; 1 parcel, the Bank of Australasia; 26 cases fruit, T. Lawless; 1 keg, J. Scott; 1 parcel books, Degotardi; 1 coop fowls, Wakefield; 1 parcel, M'Mullen; 76 casks 15 cases fruit, Griffiths; 1 parcel, £390 sovereigns, F. A. Jenseer; 3 boxes gold coin, value £10,000, the Commercial Bank.

SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will close at the General Post Office as follows:—

For Calcutta.—By the Orion, this day, at 6 p.m.

For Melbourne.—By the Telegraph (s.), on Tuesday, at 2·30 p.m.

For Wide Bay and Moreton Bay.—By the Clarence (s.), on Tuesday, at 5·30 p.m.

NOTICE.

Letters and newspapers for the United Kingdom, both via Southampton and via Marseilles, but no others, will be received until 11 a.m., up to which hour such letters will also be registered.

MAILS BY THE SALSETTE.

General Post-Office, 9th August, 1859.

The mails by the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's steamer SALSETTE will be made up at this Office on MONDAY, the 15th instant, at 9 a.m. The following mails will be despatched—viz.: To the United Kingdom, via Marseilles, and via Southampton. To France, and other continental states (in a closed mail to France). To Melbourne, Tasmania, Adelaide, Western Australia, Mauritius, Suez, Alexandria, Malta, Aden, Madras, Calcutta, Bombay, Ceylon, Batavia, Singapore, Manila, China, the Cape of Good Hope, and St. Helena. Registered letters will not be received after 9 a.m. All letters and newspapers, not otherwise marked, will be forwarded by this opportunity. Letters intended to be transmitted by any of the special routes above mentioned—viz., "via Marseilles," or "in closed mail to France," must be so addressed. Rates—All letters going to, or through, the United Kingdom, must be prepaid; and the additional charge on those sent "via Marseilles," is 3d. the quarter-ounce. On letters addressed "by the closed mail to France," the colonial postage only (6d. the half-ounce) is required.

W. H. CHRISTIE, Postmaster-General.

Custom House.—Entered outwards, August 13: Grafton, schooner, 57 tons, Captain Brown, for South Sea Islands; Sapphire, ship, 749 tons, Captain Douglas, for Madras.

SHIPMENT OF GOLD BY P. AND O. CO.'S STEAMER SALSETTE.

Boxes.	Shippers.	Sovereigns.
2	H. Moore	10,001
1	F. Perks and Co.	500
1	J. and E. Rowe	1000
1	Saddington and Son	2000
1	Dawson and Thompson	2500
1	W. Long	2000
1	D. Cooper and Co.	5000
2	Mackintosh and Hirst	2200
6	Bank New South Wales	30,000
1	J. Stewart	125
1	Hardy Brothers	600
1	Lender, Muller, and Co.	50
1	T. Palmer	300
1	Brush and Mac Donnell	800
2	Davies and Co.	1550
1	Scales Brothers	800
1	Anderson Brothers	769
1	Rabone, Feez, and Co.	2500
26		62,699

Passengers per Salsette.—For Southampton—Messrs. Haly, Lawless, Ranken, Brown, and Mrs. Reid. For Mauritius—Mr. Gordon. For Kangaroo Island—Mrs. Garran. For Melbourne—Mr. Rusden, Hon. Mr. Bennett, Miss White, Mrs. Testar, Mr. and Mrs. Macguire, Mrs. Lomas and servant.

The Hunter (s.), from Clyde River, brings up 40 bags oysters 100 hides, 20 bags potatoes, and sundries.

The steamship Lord Ashley left Manakau on the 28th; New Plymouth, the 30th ultimo; Wellington, the 3rd, and Nelson, the 6th instant; and arrived here at noon on Saturday. The Emma, brig, for Sydney, via Tastar, and Martha, schooner, for Melbourne, sailed on the 29th. Kate Kearney, from Sydney, arrived on the 30th ultimo. The ships Minerva and Margaretha Roemer, and barque Reweldra, from London, and barques Antelope and Merion, from Newcastle; were lying in Wellington. The ship Queen of the Avon, and steamer Airdale, from London, Charles Edward, and Acasta, from Newcastle, were at Nelson—the latter arrived on the 5th instant. Passed the schooner Active, in Blind Bay, on the 6th. Sighted a large full-rigged ship on the 11th, in latitude 35·25 E. On the 12th, passed the Lord Worsley (s.), and exchanged papers in latitude 158·16 E.

The Clarence steamer left Moreton Bay on Thursday, the 11th instant, and arrived at Sydney Heads on Saturday, at noon; had moderate winds and fine weather throughout the passage; passed the Duncan Hoyle steamer off South Solitary, at 11 a.m., and the Yarra Yarra steamer off the Bellinger, at 3 p.m., on the 12th instant. The schooner Booroowang, for the Tweed, and Vanquish, for Sydney, were lying in Cowan Cowan Roads, windbound, on the 7th instant. The Clarence brings up 400 sheep and sundries.

The Esperanza, from Melbourne to this port, was passed on Saturday by the Aalborg.

The American ship Heloise, Captain Cartney, from Calcutta, with a general cargo and passengers, left the Sand Heads on the night of the 18th June. Had some very bad weather in the Bay of Bengal, and sprung the foremast head. Touched at the Nicobars to fill up water, but did not succeed in getting any. Had a good deal of bad weather after leaving the S.E. trades, during which she sprung the fore yard and washed away the passengers' cooking-house. Had eight deaths during the passage, viz., six of the passengers and two of the crew, most of whom died of dysentery. Did not speak any vessels during the voyage. Most of the steerage passengers are returned Government grooms. The Tricolor, for Melbourne, was the only vessel loading at Calcutta. No vessels had arrived from the colonies.

The Caroline Hort, from the Feegees, reports that the British Consul had chartered the Enterprise for the purpose of going down to the wreck of the Virginia and bringing away the remainder of her crew. No vessels connected with the colony were sighted.

The Gazelle, from New Caledonia 5th instant, reports the Spec as sailing for Sydney the day previous.

The Telegraph left Liverpool on the 22nd April, and reports having signalled the Eliza Hart from London to Geelong on 21st May, latitude 1.20 N., longitude 23 W.

The Bostonian arrived from London yesterday, bringing a very large cargo of general merchandise. Experienced fine weather to the equator, and very heavy easterly gales after rounding the Cape of Good Hope. She passed Cape Otway on the 3rd instant. Charles Bayton, the steward, died during the passage from contusion on the breast. The Defiance, from London to Calcutta, was spoken 42 days out in latitude 32·42 S., longitude 21· W.

The Ocean Queen reports fine weather on her passage across. The Miami and Ann Sandiman were coming into port.

Death of Admiral Thornton.—Admiral Thornton, one of the directors of the Peninsular and Oriental Company, who was on board the Ripon (s.) on her voyage from Alexandria on pleasure, fell overboard the 16th instant, and was drowned.—*Mitchell's Register, May 21.*

Assaults at Sea.—William Lobbett, the second mate of the schooner Come On, from Portland Bay, Australia, was on Saturday last charged with committing a series of assaults on an orphan boy, named William Evans, the son of an English soldier, who died on his way out to the East Indies. The boy's appearance created great commiseration in court; there were sores on his wrists, contusions on his face and neck, and scars on his person, caused by the savage treatment he had received at the hands of the accused. The boy is thirteen years of age; he is remarkably intelligent, and can converse in four different languages. He had neither shoes or stockings, and an old pair of canvas trousers and a flannel shirt were his only covering. The boy, whose sobs and tears interrupted his evidence, said he joined the Come On in the Isle of France, where he had been servant to a French gentleman. The second mate had almost continually ill-used him while he was aboard. He made him file his own teeth with a rough file, because he bit his nails. He used to thump him on the head nearly every night, and continually kicked and beat him in a most violent manner. He frequently clutched him by the neck and nearly strangled him, and beat his head against the bulwarks of the ship. He was kept at the wheel steering for four hours at a time by day and two hours at night, till he was nearly exhausted. He had suffered much from want of proper clothing. The captain and first mate never laid hands on him, but treated him kindly. The boy, in answer to the magistrate, detailed numerous acts of cruelty to which he had been subjected by the prisoner. Two seamen confirmed many of the statements of the boy as to the brutal conduct of the prisoner. They said he was kept at the wheel, doing work that was only fit for strong men. The boy behaved very reasonably on board, but required to be looked after like other boys. Mr. Young, who appeared for the defence, requested a remand, as he was taken by surprise, and should require time. Mr. Selfe acceded to this request, and gave the policeman Kelly, who brought the boy to the court, one sovereign from the poor-box to provide him with proper clothing. Captain G. Lowell, the Master of the Come On, said he would buy anything the boy required, and would take more care of him. Mr. Smith, solicitor, offered his services to conduct the prosecution, which the magistrate accepted. It was then arranged that the boy should remain with the policeman Kelly for the present, and the captain, who said Lobbett had been in his service three years, deposited £50 with the clerk as a surety for the prisoner's appearance on a future day.—*Mitchell's Register, June 4th.*

Export of coal by the Newcastle Coal and Copper Company for week ending 12th August:—

Sydney	1264 tons
Melbourne	1088
Steamers	150
Total	2502 tons.

Export of coal by the Australian Agricultural Company, at Newcastle, for the week ending 12th August:

Sydney	137 tons
Melbourne	2151
Tasmania	214
Foreign ports	122
Steamers	106
Total	2730 tons.

NEWCASTLE.

DEPARTURES.

August 7.—Northern Light, schooner, Tobin, for Melbourne, with 100 tons of coal, and 400 bags maize

August 7.—Hope, brig, Spain, for Melbourne, with 350 tons of coal.

August 7.—Sea Nymph, brig, Plunkett, for Melbourne, with 205 tons of coal.

August 7.—Little Pet, schooner, Finlayson, for Melbourne, with 100 tons of coal.

MELBOURNE.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

(*From last night's Gazette.*)

The following notice, inviting masters of vessels to deposit their log books, &c., with the Director of Magnetic Observations, is republished, with the request that commanders of vessels will co-operate with Professor Neumayer in carrying out the object of his letter of the 9th August, 1858.

HENRY MILLER,
Commissioner of Trade and Customs.
Department of Trade and Customs, Melbourne, August 1, 1859.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Department of Trade and Customs.
August 18, 1858.

Commanders of vessels arriving at the port of Melbourne are invited to forward their log books to the Observatory, at the Flagstaff Hill, Melbourne, to enable Professor Neumayer to glean from them facts important to nautical science, and, with reference to vessels employed in the coasting trade, to enable him to derive from them the necessary information for the construction of wind and current charts of this coast and the adjacent seas.

The emigration officer boarding will take charge of any log books for transmission to the Observatory, which will be returned within four days.

Professor Neumayer will be glad in return to correct gratuitously, for commanders of vessels, sextants, barometers, thermometers, &c., and also give them all information in his power should they call at the Observatory.

(Signed) HENRY MILLER,
Commissioner of Trade and Customs.

N.B.—A letter from Professor Neumayer is annexed.

To Masters of Ships entering the Harbour of Port Phillip.

Gentlemen,—The great results bearing upon the advancement of the science of navigation which have been obtained during the last ten years by collecting ships' logs according to Maury's plan must necessarily impress us with the importance of also rendering our assistance, by pursuing a similar method to that at present followed in Great Britain and the United States.

The logs of splendid ships, skilfully managed, which enter this port, afford an opportunity of collecting a great many facts, which, properly classified and compared, would prove of the greatest benefit to navigation.

These ideas impress me with the necessity of combining with the Observatory for Terrestrial Magnetism a branch for the development of nautical science, and thus it happens that I bring these few lines under your notice, and ask for your support in a matter which is of the highest importance in enlarging our knowledge in the theory of winds and currents, and for the development of science in general.

Those gentlemen who are in the habit of keeping the "Abstract Log" according to Maury's regulations, are only requested to report to the Observatory when appearances in nature, discoveries, disasters, &c., took place during the passage, and to give a short sketch of the circumstances under which they occurred. An extract from such logs is in this case not required, as they will be examined when returned to the proper authorities in Great Britain or the United States.

All common logs will be of the greatest value for the objects of the Observatory, and an inspection of them is very desirable, and I would therefore request you to supply me with them under the promise to have them returned within four days.

It is a matter of the highest importance for the development of navigation in this country to obtain the logs of coasters, in order to enable me to derive from them facts calculated for the construction of wind and current charts of this coast and the adjacent seas.

In return for the assistance thus rendered, I am willing to correct, gratuitously, sextants, barometers, and thermometers, which are used in making the observations, and the instruments have only to be brought to the Observatory to undergo the most careful examination.

Thus the results obtained by extracting from logs become in reality practically valuable.

In conclusion, I have only to add that I invite all captains during their stay in this port to visit the Observatory as frequently as possible, and whatever information is in my power to furnish them with, and whatever aid bearing upon the scientific part of navigation I can give them, shall certainly be supplied with the greatest readiness.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) NEUMAYER.
Observatory, August 9.

NELSON.

ARRIVALS.

July 22.—Marion, from Sydney.

July 25.—William Alfred, from Sydney, via Wellington.

August 4.—Airdale, from London.

August 5.—Acasta, from Newcastle.

DEPARTURES.

July 25.—Zona, for Guam.

LYTTELTON.

ARRIVALS.

July 23.—Jones and Miriam, Mountain Maid, Passoe, from Sydney.

July 28.—Oriental, from Hobart Town.

The Rascoe lost three horses on her passage from Sydney.

WELLINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

July 24.—Antelope, from Newcastle.

SYDNEY HEADS.

DATE.	TIME.	WINDS.	REMARKS.
August 13.	8·30 a.m.	N.W.	Light breezes and hazy
	Noon.	N.N.E.	Fresh breezes and clear.
	5 p.m.	N.N E.	Fresh breezes and clear.
DATE	TIME.	WINDS.	REMARKS.
August 14	8·30 a m.	W.N.W.	Moderate breezes, clear.
	Noon	W.N.W.	Strong breezes, clear.
	5 p.m.	W.N.W.	Moderate ditto.

DIARY.

MEMORANDA TO THE NEXT PUBLICATION.

August		Sun Rises	Sun Sets	High Water Morn	High Water After.
15	Monday	6 43	5 25	9 6	9 25

Moon.—Last quarter, 21st instant, 11h. 50·7m. p.m.

GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

SYDNEY STATION.—Down Trains.

Dist.	Stations.	Pass	Mail	Passenger	Mail	
Miles	Leave—	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.
0	Sydney	6·50	10·0	2·0	4·35	5·45
2	Newtown	6·57	10·7	2·7	4·42	5·52
3	Petersham	7·2	10·12	2·12	4·47	5·57
5	Ashfield	7·10	10·20	2·20	4·55	6·5
6¼	Burwood	7·17	10·27	2·27	5·2	6·12
7¾	Homebush	7·24	10·34	2·34	5·9	6·19
13½	Parramatta	7·40	10·50	2·50	5·25	6·35
17¾	Fairfield	7·58	11·8	3·8	—	6·52
22	Liverpool	8·10	11·20	3·20	—	7·5
34	Campbelltown	8·45	11·55	3·55	.	7·40

A Goods Train will leave Sydney at 10·15 a.m.

CAMPBELLTOWN STATION.—Up Trains.

Dist.	Stations.	Mail	Pass	Mail	Pass	Mail
Miles	Leave—	a.m.	a.m.	a.m	p m.	p.m.
0	Campbelltown	...	7·25	10·45	2·45	5·15
12	Liverpool	—	8·5	11·15	3·15	5·45
16¼	Fairfield		8·23	11·34	3·34	6·4
20½	Parramatta	7·35	8·35	11·47	3·47	6·17
26¼	Homebush	7·51	8·56	12·10	4·10	6·40
27¾	Burwood	7·57	9·2	12·16	4·16	6·46
29	Ashfield	8·4	9·9	12·23	4·23	6·53
31	Petersham	8·12	9·16	12·31	4·31	7·1
32	Newtown	8·16	9·21	12·36	4·36	7·6
34	Sydney	8·25	9·30	12·45	4·45	7·15

A Goods Train will leave Parramatta at 1 p.m.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

Down Trains will leave Sydney at 8·30 a.m. 2·35 p.m. and 5 p.m for Parramatta and Campbelltown.

Up Trains will leave Campbelltown for Sydney at 8·15 a.m. and 4·45 p.m.; from Parramatta 9·24 a.m. 2·30 p.m. and 5·54 p.m.

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.

NEWCASTLE STATION.—Down Trains.

Dist.	Stations.	Mixed Trains.		Sunday Trains	
Miles	Leave—	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
0	Newcastle	7·30	2·45	7·30	3·0
1	Honeysuckle Point	7·38	2·53	7·38	3·8
4	Waratah	7·48	3·3	7·48	3·18
10½	Hexham	8·8	3·23	8·8	3·38
18	East Maitland ... arrive	8·30	3·45	8·30	4·0
	depart	8·35	3·50	8·35	4·5
20	West Maitland	8·45	4·0	8·45	4·15

MAITLAND STATION.—Up Trains.

Dist.	Stations.	Mixed Trains		Sunday Trains	
Miles	Leave—	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
0	West Maitland	9·0	4·15	9·0	4·30
2	East Maitland ... arrive	9·10	4·25	9·10	4·40
	depart	9·15	4·30	9·15	4·45
9	Hexham	9·37	4·52	9·37	5·7
16	Waratah ... arrive	9·57	5·12	9·57	5·27
	depart	10·0	5·15	10·0	5·30
19	Honeysuckle Point	10·12	5·27	10·12	5·4
20	Newcastle	10·15	5·30	10·15	5·4

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer; not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

MONDAY, AUGUST 15, 1859.

We may premise that a great distinction is to be drawn between the Commons of England and all subordinate legislative bodies whose powers are derived from imperial enactment. The privileges of the Commons of England are said to be independent of the Crown, although their confirmation has been often demanded of the reigning Sovereign, and graciously conferred. The High Court of Parliament has its own peculiar law, and the Commons have assumed the right not only to enforce that law, but to declare what it is. It has, however, been long determined that "neither House of Parliament has power by any vote or declaration to create to themselves new privileges not warranted by the known laws and customs of Parliament." [*May*, p. 66.]

There are certain powers and rights, inherent in all deliberative and legislative bodies, which they are entitled to assert as essential to secure the orderly conduct of the business confided to them by their constitution. It is obvious, every deliberative body should possess the right to fulfil its lawful functions, and to do all that is necessary for their performance, and that it is to be resisted only when it steps beyond the design of its constitution. This, no doubt, the House of Commons has occasionally done. Thus, while the courts of law will not question the proceedings of the House itself, yet as in the case of the publication of a libel it will not admit a justification on the plea of the authority of the Commons.

A few years ago a case of great interest arose in which the privileges of Parliament came directly in collision with the decision of the Court of Queen's Bench. The House resolved that the right to publish libels, for instance, was essential to its constitutional functions—"that it had a sole and exclusive jurisdiction to determine the existence and extent of its privileges, and that any attempt to question them in a court of law was a high breach of privilege." The Court of Queen's Bench unanimously decided against these claims, and damages were given against Hansard for the publication of a libel. The Sheriffs levied, and were committed by the House, as well as the successful plaintiff. After a long contest between the Court and the House of Commons, to which there appeared to be no probable termination, both parties escaped from the dilemma, by leaving the main question unsettled. Assertions of privilege were made in Parliament, and denied in the Courts. "If Parliament were to act strictly on its own declarations, it would be forced to commit not only the parties, but also the Judges, and so great would be the injustice of punishing public officers for administering the law according to their consciences, that Parliament would shrink from so violent an exertion of privilege." [*May*, p. 178.]

The colonial legislature, created by an Act of the Imperial Parliament, is bound to look to the terms of its Constitution as the true limit to its authority. It will be quite possible for an ingenious expounder of Parliamentary rights to bring almost everything within the jurisdiction of a Legislative Assembly, and to subject all classes and all interests to its grasp. In the Constitution of this country, as authorised by the Imperial Parliament, our legislative bodies have no other powers than are essential to the performance of their functions. They are secured from interruption in their exercise, not by an Executive authority, over the public at large residing within their precincts, but by the general right which all citizens possess, to be protected in their lawful pursuits against intrusion, interruption, and insult. Were the House, by its officers, to commit any aggression on the general liberty of the subject, it would no doubt be lawful to question it in our courts of law. No case has yet arisen calling for the interposition of the Judges; but, surely, if the Court of Queen's Bench entertained an action and issued an attachment to compel the Sheriff to hand over the damages for libel to the plaintiff, there could be no question that our courts would assert a jurisdiction in any such matter in reference to the local Assembly. They would then have to take into account the Constitution itself as the origin of all our legislative authority, as well as its limit.

By the 22nd section of the Constitution Act it is provided, that

"The members of the Legislative Assembly shall, upon the first assembling after every general election, proceed forthwith to elect one of their number to be Speaker; and in case of his death, resignation, or removal by a vote of the said Legislative Assembly, the said members shall forthwith proceed to elect another of such members to be such Speaker; and the Speaker so elected shall preside at all meetings of the said Legislative Assembly, except as may be provided by the Standing Rules and Orders, hereinafter authorised to be made."

The 35th clause provides, that

"The said Legislative Council and Assembly, in the first session of each respectively, and from time to time afterwards as there may be occasion, shall prepare and adopt such standing rules and orders as shall appear to the said Council and Assembly respectively best adapted for the orderly conduct of such Council and Assembly respectively, and for the manner in which such Council and Assembly shall be presided over in case of the absence of the President or the Speaker, and for the mode in which such Council and Assembly shall confer, correspond, and communicate with each other relative to votes or bills passed by or pending in such Council and Assembly respectively, and for the manner in which notices of bills, resolutions, and other business intended to be submitted to such Council and Assembly respectively at any session thereof may be published for general information, and for the proper passing, entitling, and numbering of the bills to be introduced into and passed by the said Council and Assembly, and for the proper presentation of the same to the Governor for the time being for her Majesty's assent; all of which rules and orders shall, by such Council and Assembly respectively be laid before the Governor, and, being by him approved, shall become binding and of force."

It is customary at the commencement of a Parliament, for a colonial legislative to agree upon the standing rules and orders, which are specially adapted to the state of colonial business. There is commonly this general provision that, in all other matters, the Assembly shall be governed by the practice of the Imperial Parliament, so far as it may be applicable.

It is not necessary to insist upon the importance of having the proceedings of a body so impulsive as a Legislative Assembly regulated by stringent rules. It is order which distinguishes a deliberative body from a mob. There may be in both the same amount of intelligence and the same degree of patriotism—the same multifarious shades of political opinion—the same strong passions and the same respectability; but whenever a company of gentlemen, however high their functions, cease to be guided by rule, and act in a spirit of disorderly independence, they may be properly denominated a "mob." "Had every Athenian citizen been a Socrates, every Athenian assembly would still have been a mob."

The practice of the British Parliament in the regulation of its own proceedings is the result of experience spreading over a thousand years. Innumerable circumstances have arisen requiring the ruling of the Speaker and the decision of the House. It has taken, sometimes, a century to settle certain points in the practice of Parliament. There are many instances in which it has rescinded its own previous determinations and arrived at a settled practice through much turmoil. We can then have no better guide than the Parliamentary experience of our ancestors. In America not only has the Common Law of England, and even the modern decisions of our Courts, been referred to as guides in American jurisprudence, but also in the Congress there is a continual reference to the practice of the British Parliament. The massive work of Cushing denominated, *Lex Parliamentaria Americana*, giving the law and practice of the Legislative assemblies of the United States—is full of references to the English practice as the highest authority. Would it not then be absurd for the members of an Australian Assembly to treat lightly such experience, or to attempt crude improvements in the administration of public business? It is of immense value to an Assembly to have some authority above, and independent of itself, and thus to judge of its own conduct by principles long ago established, and rules long ago settled. It will be found that just in proportion as the practice of the British Parliament is anxiously followed by colonial Assemblies they will be respectable and respected.

Restraints upon the language of members and their conduct towards each other, however irksome, are nevertheless indispensable to the usefulness of our Assemblies, and even to their existence. No members so dishonour the House as those who indulge their own personal feelings at the expense of its good order, unless it be those who treat with defiance attempts to enforce that order when it is violated, by mocking acknowledgments and sneering recantations.

It is in the power of a Legislative Assembly to suspend its standing orders; but this is an abuse whenever it is done lightly, or to compass an object which would fail upon deliberation, or which could be equally well attained without departing from the ordinary forms. In the British Parliament, the suspension of a rule for a particular purpose is an extremely rare proceeding. In the American Legislatures, on the contrary, it is a frequent occurrence. In the House of Commons, "whenever a rule or order contains a provision permitting the House on any occasion to do so, the order may, it seems, be dispensed with according to its terms or by a vote of the majority in the usual manner; but, when the rule is absolute and contains no provision, it is only departed from or set aside in a particular case by general consent—that is, by a unanimous vote. [*Cushing*, p. 1480.]

The task of following the progress of the belligerents in the Italian campaign is somewhat more difficult than it was in the Crimean war. For no such correspondent as Mr. Russell is allowed in either camp to give minute and brilliant descriptions of all that passes; yet, though the information is defective, the deficiency is in one respect partly compensated by the fact, that what knowledge is obtained comes pretty equally from both parties. In the Russian war, the Russian journals were nearly silent, and correspondence from the Russian camp was never published. In the present case there are Englishmen staying in both camps, so that we get from reliable eye-witnesses some account of both sides of the question. Some specimens of such documents we have already given to our readers. Though these accounts are far more meagre than curiosity would like to get, they are sufficient to enable some opinion to be formed of the characteristics of the two armies, and the prospects of the campaign.

There can be no question about the fact that the battle of Magenta was a great victory for the French—the retreat of the Austrians, the evacuation of Milan, Pavia, and Piacenza, and the deposition of Guylai, sufficiently prove that. It is also equally clear that the success of the French was mainly owing to the unexpectedness of their attack in the quarter in which it occurred. The Austrian commander manœuvred virtually in an enemy's country, although one subject nominally to Austrian rule. He found it, therefore, exceedingly difficult to get correct information, and what he did get was laboriously ascertained; none was volunteered. The reconnaissance which led to the battle of Montebello, was simply an attempt to ascertain whether the Allies were really collecting in force to threaten the line south of the Po. But it failed to disclose to him the real secret of the enemy's intention, and the march northward to Buffalora was a surprise. The French Emperor was greatly assisted in his project by the railway which connects Alessandria with Novara, and which the Austrians, with more moderation than military forethought, had spared. The allied troops, therefore, not only had the start, but were saved a good deal of the exhaustion of a long march, and were concentrated with rapidity, while the enemy was altogether unaware of the movement. As soon as Count Guylai became acquainted with the nature of the attack on his position he seems to have brought up his forces from the direction of Pavia and Piacenza with a rapidity that shews that the Austrians are not incapable of celerity when occasion compels it. But the men arrived on the field very fatigued, and not in the best condition for hard fighting. That, under the circumstances, they made the stand they did—that, outmanœuvred, outnumbered, and surprised, they kept the enemy at bay for nearly the whole day, retiring only slowly and in good order, speaks well for their courage and discipline, and seems to show that decisive as the battle was as respects the immediate object for which it was fought, viz., the possession of Lombardy, it does not indicate any very decided military superiority on the part of the victors. The loss of the day on the part of the Austrians was apparently due more to bad generalship than to bad soldiership. In the precipitate retreat from Mortara, as soon as the presence of M'Mahon at Turbigo was ascertained, the Austrians seem to have retired beyond what was really necessary, and to have abandoned positions which might have been held by the troops on the spot till supports could arrive. The non-destruction of the bridge, for which no adequate preparation had been made, and for which no powder was at hand at the critical moment, was also a great error, and led to an invaluable saving of time and men to the Allies.

The stubbornness with which the possession of the village of Magenta was contested, shows that in a hand to hand encounter both sides are pretty well equal, and that neither can afford to despise the other. As a general rule, the French are supposed to excel in attack, and in any movements requiring dash and celerity; the Austrians are famed for stolidity and endurance. Both parties, therefore, operated to the greatest advantage, each being in a position to exhibit its peculiar characteristics to the greatest advantage. And the same fact seems likely to be continuously repeated during the whole of the campaign, for the Austrian policy is now solely defensive, while their concentration within the lines of the celebrated quadrangle of fortresses, will reduce the scope for field manœuvres, and make all conflicts more a trial of strength than skill, except so far as may depend on improved artillery. The Allies, however, have the inestimable advantage of fighting with enthusiasm in a cause which always awakens the strongest emotions. They are contending, or think they are contending, for liberty and nationality, and they feel that the sympathy and applause of the lovers of freedom all over the world is with them to inspire them. The Austrians fight solely as a matter of duty and discipline. They have nothing else to sustain them.

Louis Napoleon has achieved his first laurels as a conquerer, and has at least one victory to boast of. But his assault, though daring enough, and well conceived, was full of risk, and very nearly failed. Canrobert and M'Mahon both arrived later than expected, even though his own advance was postponed for several hours. His position, just before M'Mahon arrived to create a division in his favour, was critical in the extreme; and had the Austrians been a little more urgent in the early part of the attack, or in a little stronger force at that point, the Emperor's assault would certainly have been a failure. Success, doubtless, hides all faults; but, at the same time, in drawing auguries for the future from the past, it does not seem that we have at present any data for assuming that Napoleon the Third will prove an infallible general, and be able to emulate the deeds of his uncle.

Australian Catholic Teachers' Association.—The members met on Saturday, at St. Benedict's, Mr. O. D. Molony in the chair. Several letters were read by the secretary from gentlemen in the country, enclosing subscriptions towards the "O'Sullivan Relief Fund." The meeting directed the secretary to draw up an address, to be published in the *Herald*, thanking those gentlemen who have contributed, and also asking aid from others towards the same object. After some discussion, changes were made in some of the rules, the most important of which is, that the monthly fee to be paid by members on and after the 1st July last, is 1s., instead of 2s. 6d. as heretofore. Such changes are, however, to be submitted to the annual meeting for approval.

Found Drowned.—At about three o'clock yesterday afternoon, the body of a man, supposed to be that of a Chinaman named John Quo, was found in a waterhole near the house of Mrs. Terry Hughes, Elizabeth-street South. The following is a description of the dress found on the body:—Monkey jacket, white moleskin trousers, white shirt, blue necktie with white spots, white cotton socks, and watertight boots. The body appeared to have been in the water about a month. It was removed to the Benevolent Asylum deadhouse, where it now lies awaiting a coroner's inquest.

Coroner's Inquest.—The city coroner held an inquest at the Harbourview Hotel, George-street North, on Saturday, on the body of a man named Joseph Noah Bottrill, aged thirty-seven years. It appeared from the evidence that the deceased had for several years been addicted to intemperance, and, as a sequence, had on one or two occasions been attacked with delirium tremens. Latterly, he had complained of pains in his stomach, difficult breathing, and the usual catalogue of sufferings which result from a long course of intemperate habits. On Friday he was more unwell than usual, and accordingly kept his bed. In the afternoon he went to sleep, and in about an hour afterwards his wife, going into the room, found him dead. Deceased was a native of London. Verdict—Natural causes, accelerated by acts of intemperance.

The Celtic Association.—We have been requested to state that the new rooms of this society are at 106, King-street East.

During the night of Saturday the 30th ultimo, the cold was so intense at Deniliquin, that the thermometer fell so low as 21 degrees.

[By Electric Telegraph.]

FURTHER NEWS OF THE ADMELLA.

Portland Station, Saturday Evening.

Latest News from Admella.—The Lady Bird (s.) has arrived from the wreck, with nineteen persons, viz., Rochfort, James Miller, Hurtle Fisher, Miss Ledruth, David Peters, Robert Wright, Charles Lock, forecabin steward; under cook, George Ward, Michael Forrester, Hugh M'Innes, John Webb, J. W. Richardson, J. M'Dermott, Patrick Fargia, chief-officer, Mr. M'Nair, purser; Thomas O'Halloran; four persons, Captain M'Ewan; Andrew, servant of Rochfort. A seaman, and another, reached shore this morning by means of a boat. Those on board the Lady Bird are terribly exhausted. The unremitting care and attention of Doctor M'Donald has considerably alleviated their sufferings. The perseverance and gallant conduct of Captains Greig and Fawthop, and the crews of whaling company's boats and the life boat, are beyond praise. Enthusiasm here immense. Conveyance and stretchers ready to receive and convey sufferers to Mac's hotel, where every comfort is prepared for them. Two died yesterday on wreck, and one fell from wreck exhausted. As soon as some of them sufficiently recover, further intelligence will be obtained from them. They will remain on board to-night.

ADELAIDE.

Saturday afternoon.

On the 16th the Banks will commence to allow 2 per cent. interest on current accounts, monthly minimum balance of £200. Fixed deposits, at three months' notice of withdrawal, 3 per cent.; six months', 4 per cent.; and twelve months', 5 per cent.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

MESSRS. PURKIS AND LAMBERT.—At their Mart, at 11 o'clock, Crockeryware, Dates, Colonial-cured Smoked Bacon, Fancyware, Pocket Cutlery, &c.

MESSRS. BOWDEN AND THRELKELD.—At the east end of the Circular Quay, near Talbot's Woolshed, at a quarter-past 2 o'clock, Forest Oak Billet Wood.

MESSRS. W. DEAN AND CO.—At their Warehouse, at 11 o'clock, Oilmen's Stores, Groceries, &c., Damaged Patna Rice; on the Circular Quay, at half-past 2 o'clock, Hobart Town Potatoes, Hardwood Battens, Hobart Town Shingles, Palings, &c.

MR. R. P. RICHARDSON.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, the Oddfellows' Arms, and a two-story Dwelling-house in Dale-street, Woolloomooloo; 4¼ acres of Land at Bondi; Allotments at Long Cove Creek, near Parramatta Road; Watson's General Stores, Tumut.

MESSRS. BURT AND CO.—At their Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Cab Phaeton and Harness, Dogcarts, Gigs, Trucks, Drays, &c.

MESSRS. ALEXANDER MOORE AND CO.—At their Mart, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture, Bedding, Carpets, Tools, Clocks, Cut Glass, Saddles, and Sundries.

MR. T. ARGENT.—At the Homebush Sale Yards, at 11 o'clock, Fat Wethers.

MR. T. DAWSON.—At the Homebush Repository, Horses, Milch Cows, Springers and Heifers, Oats, Drays, Carts, Trucks, &c.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN.—At his Mart, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Jewellery, and Sundries.

Municipality of Waverley.—Some time since Mr. Francis O'Brien, one of the members of the Municipal Council, gave notice of a motion for the division of the municipality into wards. Finding, at the next meeting that he would have no chance of carrying this proposition, he withdrew it. Since then, however, he has, it is understood, got up a petition to the Executive, for signature by local residents and property holders, praying for this division, and has procured many signatures. The matter getting wind, a public meeting was called by advertisement, for Friday evening, and was held at the Tea Gardens Hotel. The meeting was a very full one, and Mr. Birrell, the Chairman of the municipality, was called upon to preside. The proposition of Mr. O'Brien was well canvassed, and was formally condemned. Mr. O'Brien stood up for his scheme manfully, and moved an amendment, asserting its justice and expediency, which was seconded by Mr. Hercules Watt. There was, however, over four to one against him. It was decided to get up a counter-petition to the executive, and it is understood that something in the shape of a protest will be also sent from the Municipal Council. The principal argument in support of Mr. O'Brien's plan is, that by this means there would be a compulsory expenditure of the funds in the localities where they were raised. The arguments against it are, first, that inasmuch as there has been as yet no reasonable cause for apprehending an unequal application of the expenditure, this division is uncalled for. Secondly, that it would be in utter violation of the principle of representation according to population, for which six councillors were allotted to two wards, having but a handful of resident electors between them; the third, containing the great bulk of the population, would have but three.

The Municipality of Redfern.—A supplement to the *Government Gazette* of Friday last, published on Saturday, contains a proclamation for the erection of Redfern, Chippendale, Surry Hills, and the Waterloo Estate into a municipality. Mr. Edward John Hawksley, of Redfern has been appointed the first returning-officer, and the day for the nomination is fixed for Monday, the 5th September, at Redfern. The Government have made some alterations in the boundaries as suggested by the petitioners, by which a portion of the Waterloo Estate, and the whole of South Sydney have been excluded from the municipality. There is, however, still a large and thickly populated area, and we know of no locality in the neighbourhood of Sydney which more requires some measures of a sanitary nature being speedily adopted than Redfern. There has been a good deal of opposition to the incorporation of this place, but, now that self-government has been granted, it is to be hoped that all parties will unite to make the municipal council an efficient and useful body, so that it may work for the advantage of all. It will be seen in our advertising columns that a meeting of the committee will be held this evening, for the purpose, we understand, of being dissolved, their work having been accomplished, and in order that measures may at once be taken for calling a public meeting to consider who may be fit and proper persons to nominate as candidates for the municipal council. The boundaries of the new municipality are as follows:—Commencing at the south-east corner of the City of Sydney, at the intersection of Dowling and Cleveland streets; and bounded on the north by a line along the centre of Cleveland-street, and of its extension, westerly, to Blackwattle Swamp Creek; on the west by that creek, upwards to its head, thence by a line bearing west twenty-four degrees south, to the west side of the road leading south-easterly from the Newtown Toll Bar, thence by the west side of that road and the west boundaries of James Chisholm's fifty-seven acres grant, and John King's thirty acres grant, to the south-west corner of the latter grant, and thence by a line south-easterly to the north-west corner of two acres two roods and twenty perches leased by Sir Daniel Cooper to J. Gaddis; on the south by the north boundary of that lease to the north-east corner thereof, thence by the waste water stream from the Waterloo Mill Dam, north-easterly, to that dam, and thence by the south boundary of the Mount Lachlan Estate to the extension of Dowling-street; and on the east by a line along the centre of the extension of Dowling-street, and of that street, northerly, to Cleveland-street aforesaid.

Catholic Church at Redfern.—The foundation-stone of a new church for the Catholics of Redfern is to be laid to-day, at half-past one. The site of the church is a beautiful little hillock, hitherto going by the name of Mount Lachlan. It is the liberal donation of Sir Daniel Cooper. The church is intended to be cruciform, and will be of large dimensions. A more appropriate site for a temple could scarcely have been selected. A collection is to be made, which will be deposited as usual on the first stone.—*Communicated.*

Fatal Occurrence.—On Saturday last a little boy named Hughes, aged seven years, was severely injured by the kick of a horse, in Bathurst-street, and died from the effects the same evening. The person who had charge of the horse at the time, being a man named George Green, in the employ of Mr. Ries, butcher, is now in custody of the police, awaiting the result of a coroner's inquest on the body of the deceased.

New Diggings near Mudgee.—Just as we were going to press, Mr. Dickson kindly handed to us a sample (2 ounces) of gold, procured at Broomby, near Cox's inn, between six and seven miles from Mudgee; it was found near the surface, and by the side of the road.—*Mudgee Newspaper.*

Oilman's Stores, Groceries, Hobart Town Timber, Potatoes, &c.—Messrs. W. Dean and Co. request us to remind grocers, provision dealers, timber merchants, builders, contractors, and others, of their sales of this day, as follows: at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, at 11 o'clock, groceries, oilman's stores, &c.; also, at half-past 2 o'clock, on the Circular Quay, potatoes, and Hobart Town timber. See this day's advertisement.—Adv.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1489781

FURTHER NEWS FROM MILAN AND THE MINOR ITALIAN STATES.

Via France.

UP TO THE 20TH OF JUNE.

(Translated for the Sydney Morning Herald.)

AN ordinance from the Governor of Milan, dated the 10th of June, decrees as follows:—

Article 1. Paul Rainini is charged with the direction of the Provincial Committee of Public Safety (*questure provinciale de sûreté publique*) established at Milan.

Messrs. Alberic Gerli and Pierre Clerici are appointed to afford their assistance in the present unusual state of affairs. They are to assume the title of Assistants to the Committee (*adjoints de la questure*).

Article 2. By special directions they are to proceed immediately to the internal reorganization of the departments under the control of the committee, and of the parties in office therein.

By ordinances dated the 14th of the same month, the Chevalier Louis Charles Farini (Deputy), and Count Diodato Palleiri (Councillor in the Court of Accounts), are both appointed Governors; the first of the Modena States, and the second of the States of Parma.

The *Unione* (of Milan) publishes the following:—

"The Austrians have left at Bergamo from twenty-five to thirty cannons, and a great quantity of bombs, bombshells, and other munitions of war. Their flight has been so precipitate that yesterday a great quantity of powder was found in a cistern. The joy in the country is great—the inhabitants seem to be intoxicated with it. They embrace each other even when they do not know each other, and weep for joy. There are already 1700 volunteers.

TUSCANY.

The correspondent of the Patrie (a French paper) writes from Florence on the 12th of June, a letter from which we copy the following passages:

I was not deceived when I told you in my last letter, that I believed I had discovered, by certain indications, that the fifth division was about immediately to make a movement in advance.

This morning, when it woke up, the city of Florence sought in vain for the French infantry. For myself, I knew yesterday evening that the *Ulrich* division was at an early hour on its road to Pistoia with all its artillery, and that on the 13th—that is yesterday—it would be the turn for the cavalry.

It appears that the Prince himself, his household, and his staff, are to be in the little town of Pistoia on the 14th. I shall make my arrangements to leave to-morrow; and, to judge from all appearances, it will be from his headquarters that I shall send you my next letter.

It is not known what has been the cause of this sudden movement. Perhaps it is the expected arrival of Autemarre's Division, which was to advance either through Genoa, or through the Duchies, to rejoin the Fifth Division.

In two or three days our brave soldiers will be on the frontiers of Modena States,—perhaps even they will have entered the Duchy, but it is not probable that they will find the Austrians there, since a despatch received yesterday announces that the enemy have evacuated Piacentia.

This morning I saw the Ulrich Division depart, and they went off gaily enough, I assure you. Since the day before yesterday the soldiers had been quartered in good convents—to-day they are glad to leave them and to go with 25 pounds weight upon their backs into a country which they are not acquainted with.

Just as I am sealing my letter I hear two important items of news; first that Autemarre's division is to rejoin that body of men under Prince Napoleon on its arrival in the Modena territory through Placentia; and this is the more probable, as we learn that the enemy has blown up the fortifications of that place, and has fallen back upon the Oglio. The second piece of news is that the Bolognese have shown themselves so inimical to the Austrians that they have found it a prudent step for them to leave the city.

In addition to an excellent Tuscan brigade, which is already along with our people at the outposts, the Prince leads the cavalry or Guides of Tuscany—old *gens-d'armes*, exceedingly well mounted.

MODENA.

The *Piedmontese Gazette* announces, in its number of the 16th of June, that the city of Modena had declared for annexation to Piedmont, and has renewed the engagements for a union as settled in 1848. One of the Real Novi detachments had arrived there on the previous evening, and had been received with the liveliest enthusiasm.

Modena and Reggio have sent deputations to Turin, to advertise the king's government of the desire of the people at both of those places.

The *Tuscan Monitor*, on the 15th of June, has the following:—"We learn from Reggio that the Austrians have passed the Po, and abandoned the Duchy of Modena. Guastalla alone was occupied by the Este troops, amongst whom desertion was taking place.

When the news of the victory of Magenta arrived at Lucca the artillery of the bastion of San Paolino fired a salute. In the evening there was a magnificent illumination, and people were shouting *Vivant l'Italie et la France! Vivant l'Empereur Napoleon et le Roi Victor Emmanuel.* A *Te Deum* has been chanted on account of it at the cathedral.

BOLOGNA.

The *Monitore di Bologna*, the organ of the Provisional Convention of the Government which has been appointed by the people, describes, in the following terms, the movement which took place in that city on the 13th of June—a movement which was brought to a close by the departure of the Cardinal-Legate:—

"The event by which one of the most illustrious of the Italian cities has been relieved from foreign occupation, and withdrawn from the sinister influence of a policy based upon retrograde principles will ever, doubtless, be hailed with joy by the nation. Rich in its glorious past, and by the sacrifices which she has at all times made for the national cause, Bologna was in a very difficult position; she was compelled to remain inactive, but shuddering under the sword of the stranger, whilst others were fighting victoriously for the common independence. More than once inspired by the recollection of heroic events which are not even yet ancient, Bologna showed herself ready to rush to arms; but the counsels of an absolute prudence on the imperious necessity of policy have obliged it to restrain the just resentment of its people. Such a state of things could not continue to exist without grave danger; and at length, in consequence of the glorious success obtained by the allied armies in Lombardy, the Austrians during the night of the 12th of June, suddenly abandoned Bologna, and directed their course by the way of Emilia towards Modena.

"Scarcely had the foreign troops passed out of the gates of the city than the popular enthusiasm, long restrained, manifested itself by an indescribable joy, and the dawning day broke upon the streets filled with people and adorned with the three Italian colours. In a short time, the attitude of the city was so unanimous and so imposing, that the municipal corporation deemed it proper to further the movement, and repaired in a body to the residence of his Eminence the Cardinal Milesi, to explain to him the state of affairs, and the necessity of leaving a free course to the desires of the people. His Eminence, under the obligations of his position as Legate, an office which he discharged amongst us, felt himself bound to offer to them a few grave considerations, with a view of inducing them to forego these inclinations. But in the end, staggered and overpowered by the steadfast resolution of the city, aware that the Papal Ensigns had been hauled down as incompatible with neutrality, and knowing that the troops of the locality (*les troupes indigènes*) were prepared to make a common cause with the people, he made ready for his departure; and in a very short time quitted the city, under the escort of a detachment of dragoons, and followed by some distinguished personages.

"The aspect of the city thus abandoned to herself, was entirely irreproachable. In the midst of the incessant acclamations of the people, the most frequent cries were those of 'Italy for ever,' 'Long live Victor Emmanuel,' 'Fusion of all Parties,' 'Long live Napoleon the Third.'

"Without delay—thanks to the initiatory steps taken by the municipality—a Junta for the Provisional Government was established, and announced by a proclamation to the people. It was composed of the Marquis Gioachino-Napoleone Pepoli, of the Marquis Luigi Tanari, of Count Giovanni Malvezzi Medici, of Mr. Advocate Camillo Casarini, and of Professor Antonio Montanari. The Provisionary Junta of the Government, by its first act, proclaimed the Dictatorship of King Victor Emmanuel—announcing by a proclamation the accomplishment of this fact, and *that it was the will of all.*

"At the end of the day the streets of the city were splendidly illuminated, and multitudes of people paraded them, singing patriotic songs to the sound of music; whilst bodies of young men, who had eagerly taken arms for the defence of the country, performed duty as soldiers at the military posts and before the Government palace.

"The city continued quiet and undisturbed. The Government sustained by and invested with the confidence of the country, was resolved not to suffer any reaction to take place. It is hoped that Romagna will imitate the example of Bologna, with that sincere and profound patriotism which has always distinguished her. Looking forward to that—ardent hopes are entertained that the army may be re-organised; so that in a short while our country may find herself in a position to act in concert for the common enterprise."

The same journal publishes divers acts of the Provisional Government, and amongst them is to be found a despatch sent by the electric telegraph to Count Cavour. Other decrees provide for the nomination of different functionaries, for the maintenance of a body of *gendarmerie*,—declare that the enrolment lists for a new body of troops, to be called the *Velites*, are now open, and name those who have been appointed members of the Enrolment Commission. In fine, the last decree of the Junta forbids the publication of every journal or political writing, and orders the publication of an official organ whose title is, *Il Monitore di Bologna.*"

That paper publishes the following official communication:

"We are happy to announce that Count Cavour, in answer to the telegram sent to him by the Provisional Government, has expressed a steadfast hope that his Majesty King Emmanuel will accept the protection of this country, and will send a Commissioner Extraordinary to govern it during the war, and also troops, to organise everything personally."

If we are to believe the *Corriere Mercantile*, the Commissioner Extraordinary will be M. Massimo d'Azeglio. He would, in that case, have to hold himself in readiness to set out at a moment's notice. We are bound to add, that the *Patrie* afterwards gives, as news from a correspondent, a denial to this appointment.

RAVENNA.

Latest despatches have apprised us that Ravenna has followed the movement of Bologna. On the subject of the formation of a Provisional Government at Ravenna, we find this proclamation:—

"Citizens!

"The Provisional Junta of Government has taken the powers of Government into its own hands; it is to you, fellow-citizens, that she addresses her first words, exhorting you to maintain that internal order which has been, throughout all time, the indubitable basis of public prosperity, and the indispensable condition upon which a movement, whose principle is a good one, ultimately attains the object in view.

"Bound by provincial interests and by territorial position to that of Bologna, we shall give our adherence, in the name of our city, to the central government which was constituted at Bologna the day before yesterday, under the dictatorship of the noble King Victor Emmanuel, and we shall await from him those arrangements which will emanate from him in regard to the province of Ravenna.

"Witnessing the ardour with which our follow-citizens have flown to the ranks of the Italian army, and the national spirit which animates the different populations, and of which this day has furnished so striking a proof, we, who fully participate in this grand aspiration towards independence, do not hesitate hereby to declare our solemn adhesion to the Central Government of Bologna under the King of the House of Savoy; but we have to add that our most ardent desire is that at some time or other this city may be called upon to form a portion of that monarchy, with which every Italian heart has contracted an obligation of gratitude.

"The Provisional Government of the city of Ravenna will conscientiously discharge the duties which have devolved upon it, and hopes, with entire confidence, that the good sense and patriotism of the citizens will render its task one which it shall be easy of performance.

"Ravenna, at the Palace of the Government, the 13th of June, 1859.

(Signed) GIOACHINO RASPONI.
IPPOLITO GAMBA.
DOMENICO BOCCACCINI."

We read in the *Corriere Mercantile* that a Commissioner Extraordinary from King Victor Emmanuel to Ravenna has been nominated, and that the person appointed is that excellent patriot Massino Mantino, formerly a deputy in the National Parliament.

PERUGIA.

The *Tuscan Monitor* has received a telegraphic despatch, dated the 15th of June, republished in the *Corriere Mercantile* of the 18th of the same month. It is as follows:—

"Perugia, on the 14th (of June), offered the dictatorship to King Victor Emmanuel. The delegate has left with the soldiery. A Provisional Government has been formed, composed of Signors Danzetta, Guardabasso, Fania, and Beradi. The city is quiet."

Certified as a true extract:—

EMILE BARLATIER.

RECENT NEWS FROM FRANCE.

TAKEN FROM THE MONITEUR OF THE 17TH AND 18TH OF JUNE, AND OTHER FRENCH PAPERS.

The official portion of the *Moniteur* of the 17th of June contains several ordinances respecting supplementary and extraordinary credits for the public service of 1857, 1858, and 1859;—for opening in the Ministerial department of Algeria and the Colonies supplementary credits, and an extraordinary credit for the public service of 1859; a law for increasing the number of officers belonging to the Tribunals of First Instance at Lyons and at Saint-Etienne;—authority for the Departments of Lot-et-Garonne and the Loire to levy an extraordinary impost, and for the Department of Morbihan to contract a loan and to levy an extraordinary impost; separates the village of De Lafoy from the commune of Scille in the canton of Coulanges, arrondissement of Niort, and unites it to the commune of Absie, in the canton of Moncoutant, arrondissement of Parthenay (Deux Sevres); and constitutes the section of Cormeray (Loir-et-Cher) a commune.

The decrees in the same paper promote to the dignity of Marshal of France, General M'Mahon, who will bear the title of Duke of Magenta; promote also General Raynaud de Saint-Jean D'Angely to be Commander in Chief of the Imperial Guard; nominate and appoint General Decaen the general of a division, from being only the general of a brigade; and lastly, awards medals of honour to certain foreign seamen therein named.

The official portion of the *Moniteur* of the eighteenth of June also contains ordinances: respecting the settlement of the general budget of expenditure and receipt on the public account for the year 1860; authority for the Department of the Eastern Pyrenees to contract an extraordinary loan, and for the department of Vosges to levy an extraordinary impost.

The decrees in the same paper uphold the Baron Lacrosse in his functions as president of the commission of the Board of Trade (*Caisses d'amortissement, et des depôts et consignations*), and appoint the directors of the Bank of Algeria and of the branch at Oran.

"Bordeaux, 16th of June.—A sad calamity has befallen this place. We hear by the Richard that the French ship Aucamville, under the command of Captain Francillon, proceeding from Bordeaux to Singapore, has been, for the second time, on fire, and that, unhappily, the fire has been followed, this time, with more disastrous consequences than before. The fire, having burst out anew, in the midst of a cargo of coal placed in the hold, completely destroyed that beautiful ship, of which nothing but burnt fragments now remains. The Aucamville was quite new, and insured for the sum of about 400,000 francs—freight and merchandize. The assurance companies at Bordeaux alone make up that sum."

The prefect of the Bouches du Rhone has addressed the following circular to the sub-prefects and mayors of that department:—

"Gentlemen,—The sympathies of the population for the wounded of the army of Italy have called forth, from all sides, offers to deposit in the hands of the Government linen for bandages and lint. In order to assure for these patriotic gifts a prompt and sure direction the Minister of War has drawn up the following directions, the carrying out of which is confided to your solicitude.

"The linen for bandages which is collected together by your means must be forwarded to the officer in authority over the magazine of reserve for the military hospitals at Marseilles. The agents are to take charge of what is sent, and to pay the expense of its carriage. The carriage expenses should be kept down as much as possible, and, as regards what is sent from Aix, by calling upon the intervention of the officials employed in this matter at that city. In order to avoid needlessly multiplying the times when things are forwarded, and only so to send when the supply to be forwarded shall be of some importance, it would seem proper that the bales sent should not weigh less than 25 kilogrammes each.

"I beg to request that you will forward to me for every supply despatched from your commune a memorandum, showing the weight and number of packages of what is sent.

"Receive the assurance, &c.,

(Signed) "BESSON,

"Prefect of the Bouches du Rhone."

In order to satisfy the wishes of families, both in Paris and in the Departments, which have relations in the army of Italy, the Minister of War determined that a sub-department for special information shall be established at his Ministerial Office, in order that information might be afforded to all personally interested. This sub-department has already been several days in full activity. It is furnished with information as to the exact state of officers, sub-officers, men killed, men wounded, and men taken prisoners from the commencement of the present war. Every person, whether belonging to the capital or to the country, who can satisfy the authorities that he has any kind of right to obtain the information that he asks for, can attend there any day between 10 and 4 o'clock. By the express order of the Minister his demand for information shall be at once attended to.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

(Transmitted for the Sydney Morning Herald.)

Paris, 17th June.

IT is an awful task to gather up all the stray rumours, even the false ones; to try all such pieces of news, even the most absurd; to trace them back to their respective sources, to examine into their actual value, and a length to present them to your readers in such a manner as not to be oneself under the appearance of being a fool. This, I say, is a task difficult at all times, but particularly so at the present hour, when so many falsehoods are given utterance to with but a small apportionment of truth.

Thus, for example, a German newspaper—the *Cologne Gazette*, pretends that diplomatic negotiations have already commenced, and that they have actually come to such a point that, in a few days, NAPOLEON must be back again at Paris. Although I have every reason to believe that this assertion has no foundation, it nevertheless cannot be said to present any outrageous impossibility. However, you may judge what degree of confidence you ought to place in such a report by the following news, which comes to us from other German papers.

Some of these journals tell us that considerable reinforcements are sent on from Vienna to the army of Italy. Fifteen days will complete the organization of twenty-six new batteries, each one containing eight guns—in all 208 cannons. Regiments of heavy cavalry are *en route* for Italy. The second re-enlistment extraordinary is to be over on the 15th of September next. The Austrian officers are persuaded that in two months they will make their re-entry into Milan.

The *Gazette of Vienna* has received from Count de Grune a despatch of the 13th of June (nine o'clock at night), which states that the Austrian army is on its march to take up the position assigned to it by the Emperor. His Majesty is about to take the command of his troops in person.

On the other hand we are told that Prince Napoleon has made his detachment advance, and that the main body of the French army is approaching that strategetic quadrilateral space which lies between the four places. It is also pretended from the same quarter that General Niel's corps is to have charge of the siege of Verona. You will see by all that, how much trust you ought to place in all these rumours of an approaching and peaceable conclusion to the war.

The news of the defeat and capture of General Urban is not confirmed. On the contrary, the *Gazette of Carlsruhe* states that he is organizing at the back of the Adda, that he is there receiving reinforcements, and will soon be able to act once more against Garibaldi. In fact, if we are to believe a correspondence written on the banks of the Danube to the *Gazette* of Basle, the actual war will only recommence on the banks of the Mincio, and that that was the opinion expressed beforehand by some of the most experienced generals. Whatever may be the truth as regards all these facts and notions set forth in the German papers—and making every allowance for the natural exaggeration of those journals—this general conclusion may be safely drawn therefrom; that the war is not by any means over, that a great battle is probable, and diplomacy may still enjoy that leisure which the cannon has cut out for it. It appears certain that the Diet, in the name of the Germanic Confederation, has excused Austria from furnishing her ordinary contingent—an unequivocal mark of the sentiments felt towards that power.

Paris, 18th June.

There is no news to-day from the theatre of war, which is nothing astonishing when we recall to mind the determinations of the chief of the Austrian Staff. He has in fact required time to completely modify plans at once adopted, and to effectuate a retreat from which we look for some better results.

As far as one can judge from the information, of necessity very far from exact, the head quarters of the Emperor are at this moment between Chiari and Mendolo. Those of the King of Sardinia are at Gussago. It is probable that the two sovereigns will combine their movements in such a manner as to rejoin again between Brescia and Castenedolo. If it is true, on the other hand, that the majority of the Austrian forces are occupying Monte-Chiaro (a little, fortified town which commands the Mantuan road) it would be far from impossible that ere long we should receive news of that great battle of which there has been so much talk for some days past.

The news from Tuscany is not satisfactory. The parties there are already on the eve of going to loggerheads. The Sardinian party has not too many adherents, but it is the most powerful. Just at present the revolution has not produced any other result than the occupation of superior situations and positions.

On the side of Germany there is nothing new. Nevertheless, that rather too ambiguous situation which the Germanic Confederation has chosen to assume may end by giving rise to inquietudes, which a frank and open course of action would immediately dissipate. It is said that the Count of Pourtales is expected here to-morrow or Monday. This diplomatist should be charged with giving to the Government of the Emperor more satisfactory explanations as to the mobilisation of the Prussian army.

We hear, at Paris, that the new King of Naples has granted an amnesty for all political offences. This fact ought to be a matter of good augury as to the liberal ideas of the young monarch. For myself, I believe that that measure has no other meaning beyond a mere act of grace, and one from which we ought to draw no conclusions as to the future ideas of Francis the Second upon politics.

The German papers continue to be earnestly occupied with the menacing state of the Turkish Provinces. With, or without reason, they regard as imminent an attack upon Cattaro by Prince Danilo—at the head of his Montenegrins, and supported by France. It is certain that a French squadron has cast anchor before the port of Antivari. On its own side the Sublime Porte has landed a considerable number of troops near Klek, and has opened communications with the Courts of London and of Berlin, in order to explain the dangers with which it is menaced.

The Duke of Modena has published a proclamation to his subjects, in which he say that, threatened by Sardinia and by France, seeing also what was taking place in Tuscany and in the Duchy of Parma, and not wishing to expose his States to the miseries of an useless defence, he resolved to quit his capital, and has established a regency, charged with the government in his absence. This Council of Regency, at the head of which is placed the Count Giovanni Galvani, who is declared to be invested with very extensive rights.

You are aware that Kossuth passed yesterday through Paris. He is going to Italy, to Genoa, where he is to meet General Klapka, and other Hungarian notabilities. It is said that the illustrious revolutionist has in his pocket a little proclamation, cut and dried, addressed to the Hungarian soldiers who are serving in the Austrian army.

The English Parliament sat yesterday, when Lord Derby attemped to justify his policy, and spoke in his usual haughty way. However, he is not going to oppose the Palmerston-Russell Cabinet.

PRUSSIA AND AUSTRIA.

THE *Spectator* of 11th June says:—Our Paris correspondent supports the statement from him which we published in our second edition last week, and now supplies us with news of far more importance.

"Thursday evening, 9th June.

"I have little fear of being contradicted when I state that Prussia has consented to aid Austria in preserving her possessions in Lombardy. Prussia will uphold the treaties of 1815 with all her power. This news, known to a few, is, perhaps, the secret of the continued decline to-day."

RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOLS.

To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.

SIR,—It is now more than eleven years since the Denominational Board of Education in this colony was incorporated; but what have they done during that period? The Board has done no good; it is doing no good; and there is not, in my opinion, any reason to hope for its reformation or improvement. The appointment of the Board has been highly injurious to the cause of primary education. It has prevented the establishment of schools, and counteracted the efforts of those who desired to render the schools in existence efficient and useful. Many, of all sects, have long desired to have the Denominational Board abolished. It is the intention of myself and others to petition Parliament to abolish the board; and I wish, through your paper, to submit to the public the reasons which have convinced me that the Denominational Board is a nuisance, which ought to be put down.

The rules and regulations of the Board shew clearly either that the members of the Board were altogether incompetent to perform the duties of their office, or that they had no desire to promote the cause of education, and considered their appointment desirable merely as a means of aggrandising the members of the Board. The salaries of the Denominational teachers were formerly paid by the Colonial Treasurer; and the only valid reason assigned for the incorporation of the Board was that the Government wished to have "*the money voted for Denominational schools expended under a board of inspection to be appointed by the Governor*;" but by the first regulation of the Denominational Board they renounced all inspection of the schools placed under their care, and declared indirectly that they would pay no attention to the only or chief thing for which they were appointed. Their first regulation says, "The school Boards will have the entire local superintendence of the schools to which they are appointed." The school Boards named in this regulation mean the persons who established and organised the several schools. These persons could superintend or visit the schools before the appointment of the Denominational Board. The regulations of that Board gave them no new power; and it was evidently intended to free its authors from the responsibility of inspection. By an absurd law they justified themselves for neglecting their duty. Those who pay a teacher's salary should have a general inspection of his school. When teachers know that their salaries are paid by an incorporated Board, and that that Board repudiates "*the entire local superintendence of the schools*," they are not likely to submit with cheerfulness to inspection by others who are not invested with any legal authority to interfere with them. Local Boards neither have, nor ought to have, any such authority over teachers.

While the incorporated Board by their regulations disclaim all local superintendence of the schools, they arrogate to themselves the exclusive right to appoint and remove teachers. Regulation tenth says, "should a teacher misconduct himself, the local school Board will at once transmit a full report of the case to the Central Board, together with any evidence on the subject that may have been taken." All that is here granted to local boards, who provide, furnish, and repair school-houses is the humiliating and odious office of public informers. The laws and regulations of the Central Board contain no definition of "misconduct," and disclose no offences for which a teacher would be removed. What might be regarded as "misconduct" by a local board might be pronounced "good conduct" by the Central Board; and what the Central Board might hold to be "misconduct" this week, the same Board might declare to be "good conduct" next week; and conduct which in one teacher might be highly approved might in another teacher be condemned and punished. The laws of the Central Board make no provision against the exercise of caprice and tyranny. They contain no information as to what offences would justify the removal of a teacher, nor do they specify any time within which the Central Board will condescend to consider and decide each case. Reports and evidence may be transmitted, but they may never be read or considered afterwards. Teachers should be protected in the discharge of their duty. They ought not to be annoyed by complaints trivial and vexatious; and the laws of the Denominational Board should state distinctly for what acts a teacher would be censurable, and under what circumstances he would be subject to suspension or removal. Under the present regulations everything is involved in mystery. It is commonly said that the Central Board meets once a month, and that the entire business of the Board is left to the management of a paid clerk or secretary. Local boards may be justly offended with delinquent teachers. They may hear many complaints and collect much evidence, but the Central Board refuse to inspect any school or to interfere with local matters, and their regulations contain no clear provision for the punishment of delinquent teachers. Should the latter therefore make the secretary their friend, and he report to their advantage, the complaints may be dismissed or neglected altogether. The people of Tyre and Sidon were reconciled to Herod by making Blastus, the king's chamberlain, their friend.

All laws should be the perfection of wisdom; but if the wisdom of the members of the Denominational Board be estimated by the rules and regulations which they have promulgated, they cannot stand high in the opinion of their brethren. It has been said by some that the Denominational Board was appointed not to promote education nor to improve our schools, but to render Denominational schools inefficient and contemptible. They say that the certain wise patrons of an opposite system suggested the appointment of the Denominational Board as the most effectual means of destroying Denominational schools and impairing the influence of the friends of religious education. If this be true, the rules and regulations of the Central Board are well adapted to accomplish that object.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your humble servant,
JAMES FULLERTON.

NIGHT TRAVELLING BY MAIL.

To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.

SIR,—As the time is at hand, when the mail will have to run by night, it would be well if some project were now set afoot for the safety of such as have to encounter the risk of life and limb. In consequence of the almost impassable state of the road, it is well-known that during the last eight months the mail has turned over several times; although these upsets seldom get noticed in the public prints for some cause or other unknown to me. Sometimes accidents may have occurred from the drowsiness of the coachman. Fortunately, however, no serious damage has, as yet been sustained by any of the passengers. But night travellers have other, and not less formidable, dangers to encounter. I allude to nocturnal marauders, who pounce, as we all know, stealthily upon the mails, when you must either deliver or die. Surely, then, an efficient escort ought to be sent along with every mail, by night, to protect both life and property. Were this matter pressed on the attention of Government, I am sure good would come out of the agitation.

A few of the storekeepers here boast that they compelled the Government to comply with their wishes, namely to run the mail by night. Some people say that's all bunkum. However, whether with or against the will of the Government, such a step was unwise and inconsistent, in all its bearings. The benefit and convenience of the few cannot weigh in the balance against the almost unanimous voice of the public, who are averse to the continuance of this absurd system. In fact, it is prejudicial and injurious in so many ways that it is almost a waste of time to refer to it. The public safety and convenience demand conveyance by day time, not by night. At the present time, from the horrid state of the roads, the driver on the Bathurst road is compelled to take the bush nearly all the way between Durack's and the Frying-pan Creek.

The Postmaster-General would act wisely, and confer a boon on the public by doing away with running the mail by night, and eventually, perhaps, might be the means of saving the lives of some of her Majesty's subjects.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.,
A BATHURST MAN.

Bathurst, August 7.

NEW ZEALAND.

NELSON, AUGUST 5.

THE MILLS.—Mr. Saunders': Flour, £26 per ton of 2000 lbs.; wheat, per bushel, 10s; bran, 1s; pollard, per 100 lbs., 7s; sharps, 8s.

Bread, 4-lb. loaf, 1s 2d; butter, fresh, 1s 6d per lb; ditto, salt, 10d; eggs, 1s 6d per dozen; cheese, 1s 3d to 1s 6d per lb; lard, 1s per lb; beef, 7d to 9d; mutton, 6d to 8d; veal, 9d; pork 9d; bacon, 1s 6d; hams, 1s 6d; candles, home-made, 10d; first flour, per 100 lbs., 25s; potatoes, £3 per ton; cabbages, each, 2d; fowls, per pair, 4s 6d; ducks, 6s; geese, each, 3s to 6s; turkeys, 3s to 5s; onions, per lb., 6d.

LAND SALES.

ON THURSDAY, 18th AUGUST, at 11 o'clock.

AT THE POLICE OFFICE, TENTERFIELD.

SUBURBAN LOTS—County unnamed. Parish of Tenterfield. At Tenterfield: Lots 1 and 2, 2 acres 2 roods each; lot 3, 1 acre 20 perches; lot 4, 4 acres 2 roods 17 perches; lot 5, 1 acre 3 roods 22 perches; lot 6, 1 acre 3 roods 22 perches; lot 7, 4 acres 2 roods 23 perches. Upset price, £3 and £4 per acre.

TOWN LOTS.—County unnamed. Parish of Tenterfield. Town of Tenterfield: Lots 4 to 36, 2 roods each. Upset price, £5 per acre.

THE OPERA OF ERNANI—PRINCE OF WALES THEATRE.—Under somewhat difficult circumstances Mr. Poole has now embarked upon the formidable undertaking of providing operatic music for three nights a week. Although Trovatore was a very good test of the capability of the company, we were scarcely prepared for the degree of excellence to which the *corps operatique* have arrived in Ernani. A very considerable addition to the chorus is also manifest at once from the power and force with which it is given. The music of Ernani is the very opposite to that of Trovatore in construction. In the latter opera Verdi has introduced a large amount of *solo* and *duetto*, and a stream of melody runs through the whole of the composition, the variety and sweetness of which must ever make it popular. Ernani, on the other hand, is prolific in brilliant concerted arrangements; the essentially dramatic character of the plot, and the number of effective "situations" offer a good field for the display of quartette and chorus, and it requires the histrionic energies of the artist fully to develop the conception. Although Ernani belongs to the Italian school, in common with the works of Bellini and Donizetti, it may be said to approach the French lyric drama in many respects, and partakes of the fire and intensity of the *Huguenots* and *La Prophète*. The opera is very well cast; the *role* of Don Carlos is filled by Mr. F. Howson, and the very able manner in which it is sustained proves that when he feels disposed to use his voice with more power than is his wont, it is a most effective one; as the score compels energy to a great extent, he is, perhaps unwittingly, often thrust into a position for which his vocal abilities are amply sufficient. Madame Carandiui was "Donna Elvira;" Mr. Gregg, "Gomez da Silva;" Mr. Sherwin, "Hernani;" Mr. John Howson, "Don Ricardo;" Miss Mathews, "Donna Juana." The fine interpretation of the part of Elvira by Madame Carandini was generally admitted. Although she was evidently suffering from a severe cold, the "*Ingolami*" was excellently sung, the intricate choral accompaniments being given with good effect. The part of Da Silva is not a very laborious one—yet there are some fine passages, which it is due to Mr. Gregg to say that he sings and performs well; the *maestoso*, "In fine, one swift unerring blade," was admirably rendered, though taxing the voice to its highest power. The trio immediately preceding this was also received with great applause, and the chorus terminating he first part at once displayed the strength of that department, and reminded one of the force at the late Festival. The second part is mainly of the *con furio* kind of music, in which the instrumental arrangement is well brought out, and admirably supports the vocalisation. The third act is decidedly the most scientific in composition, and possesses the highest dramatic interest. The scene is laid at the tomb of Charlemagne under the Cathedral of Aix-la-Chapelle. A conspiracy is forming, and the king secretes himself in the tomb to overhear it. The combination of the music for this act is clever and striking. Mr. Sherwin's voice seems better adapted to Ernana than anything he has yet performed; and in the portion of the music allotted to him in the third part he certainly excelled. The chorus, "Let the lion awake in Castilia," was a fit prelude to the magnificent concerted piece which follows, and may be said to commence with the line, "O Charlemagne, shunning my foemen." This truly sublime composition was a perfect triumph; notwithstanding the difficult construction of the chorus for orchestra and voice, it was given with the utmost precision, the modulation being duly observed, and the "background" of the chorus well worked up. On its conclusion, the enthusiasm of the audience was at once perceptible from the vociferous demands for an encore which came from all parts of the house. The last act, or part, is necessary to carry out the plot, but scarcely calls for particular notice, as the opera may be said to terminate with the third act. In *Lucia di Lammermoor* Donizetti has managed to give an interest to the short concluding part by the *Fra poco*—after the brilliant music of the first three acts of Ernani, we question if a piece of equal merit to that popular composition would create any decided effect. With the most powerful chorus ever engaged for an opera in Sydney, and a marked effort on the part of all to render it complete, the production of Ernani can scarcely fail to be successful. The excellent *ballet troupe* still continue to delight with their Terpsichorean representations.

CAPE BARLEY.—Strange is the great prejudice existing in the minds of the people of these districts against the Cape barley. Although it is an undoubted fact that it is horse food equal, if not superior, to oaten hay, yet there are very few who cultivate the barley, owing to some strange notions, unfounded in reason, against it. Overland men object often to feed their horses on the hay, and they, or many of them, brought up in a distant part of the colony—"the Sydney side"—must be aware of the fact that there the great majority of the horses are fed, and thrive, upon this barley. As its name denotes, it was introduced here from the Cape (a climate very similar to our own), where it is in general use, growing better and the crops more certain and heavier than any other seed. The great advantage of cultivating the barley in these dry and uncertain parts—uncertain in regard to frost, and the opposite enemy, the hot wind—the tornado blast that dries into powder everything green it sweeps over. This hot wind has not much influence over Cape barley, if sown in proper season. It is ripe, or too ripe, for the scorching winds of the interior to have on it any effect before they set in here. Some of our oldest settlers cultivate barley, and nothing else, for feeding their horses, and the latter look well, do a large amount of work, and the food agrees with them. It has been repeatedly pointed out in the columns of this journal the loss the districts sustain by the inhabitants sending to Albury, to near Bendigo, to Kilmore, &c., for large quantities of hay, at a cost of many hundreds, we may almost say thousands, of pounds annually. The great bulk of this money could, we feel satisfied, be saved by our cultivating quantities of Cape barley. Now that there is a prospect of having some small farms sold, off Deniliquin Reserve, it is to be hoped that our suggestion in reference to this barley may induce some persons to try and cultivate it. We are told, on the best authority, that success, under ordinary circumstances, is pretty certain, and that the prejudice against barley would, in this case, soon vanish.—*Pastoral Times.*

DEATH BY TAKING STRYCHNINE.—On Saturday last a coroner's inquest was instituted at the Captain Cook Inn, Redfern, on the body of a woman named Louisa Jane Trafford, aged 24 years, who died suddenly on Saturday morning, under circumstances that left no doubt as to its having resulted from taking strychnine, administered by her own hand, or by the hand of some other person. The deceased was a married woman, but had been living away from her husband, and it was stated in evidence that she was addicted to drunkenness and other vices. Her husband had been living at Broulee, but recently returned to Sydney; and on Monday last, in company with the deceased, went on a visit to a Mr. Marsh's, at Redfern, where they remained until deceased's death. A few days preceding the woman's death her husband bought a large quantity of strychnine, from a chemist in George-street, for the expressed purpose of destroying native dogs at Broulee. This poison was given into the hands of Mrs. Marsh, for safe custody, while the husband and deceased were staying at her house, but on Friday evening, when they expressed a wish to return into Sydney, the bottle was given up to the deceased. About half an hour afterwards, the deceased was seen to fall on the floor as if in a fit, exclaiming, "I have poisoned myself!" the bottle falling from her hands at the same moment. A tumbler, which contained a small quantity of strychnine, was subsequently found standing on a box close to where the deceased fell. She appeared to recover for awhile, and was quite sensible, but was seized with several fits during the night, and expired a few minutes after six o'clock in the morning. The husband is now in custody, pending the result of the inquiry, which is adjourned to nine o'clock this morning.

THE ADVANTAGE OF BREEDING GOOD SHEEP.—The local paper states that Mr. N. P. Bayly, of Mudgee, has sold and delivered, within the last four weeks, 726 sheep, for which he obtained £2079.

BATAVIA, 24TH MAY.—We find the following in Messrs. Hunter, Houghton, and Co.'s *Overland Circular*:—"We are sorry to have to report a rising of the natives at the coal mines, near Banjermassing, in Dornes, by which some thirty-two Europeans, including ladies and children, have been murdered, under circumstances of great cruelty. This misfortune appears to have been brought about principally through the misconduct of the Sultan of the country."

GENUINE MAGIC PIPES.—Just received, by E. M. S. Bombay, a supply of Wolf and Baker's genuine Magic PIPES, warranted to colour with one pipe of tobacco. J. M. LEIGH.

WANTED, cash purchasers for well assorted JAM, in splendid condition, 13s. 6d. dozen; Golden Sherry, really choice, 25s. dozen; London Stout, equal to any in Sydney, 8s. 6d. dozen; Bass' Ale, 10s 6d; Patras Currants, 5½d. per lb. G GRIFFITHS, 7, Jamison-st.

WANTED to SELL, a capital saddle MARE, 4 years old. Price, £10 GIBSON, 402, Castlereagh-st.

WANTED to SELL, Hair matt cases, in linen ticks; 2s. per lb. T. MOORE, Pitt-st, near Park-st.

SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.—PARTIES desirous of subscribing to the HERALD can be SUPPLIED by the following recognised NEWS AGENTS:

CITY AND SUBURBAN AGENCY.

Edward Ford ...	348, George-street.
E. Larter ...	Constitution House, South Head Road
F. M. Moore ...	Castlereagh-street North, next to Dr. O'Brien's.
John Air ...	No. 15, Kent-street North
Thomas Pierce ...	Corner of Yurong and Stanley streets
William Malsbury ...	35, Parramatta-street
William Hogan ...	113, King-street East
F. Codner ...	555, Brickfield-hill
W. Benjamin Lee...	(Old HERALD Office), Low George-street
James M'Kinlay ...	Paddington, opposite Barracks
Messrs. Perdriau and Co. ...	Balmain
W. Davey ...	North Shore
F. Maclean ...	Rushcutter's Bay
Wm. Thomas ...	Grocer opposite TeaGardt Waverley.
Mrs. Fleming ...	Postmistress, Pyrmont.
J. R. Mummery ...	Chemist, Newtown.
James Dole ...	Camperdown.
Miss Williams ...	Post Office, Petersham.
Mr. Daniel Kelly...	Five Dock.
P. M'Grath ...	Longbottom, Concord, &c.
W. West ...	Post Office, Botany Road.
D. Jones ...	Postmaster, Manly Beach.

COUNTRY.

Richard Edwards...	Windsor, Richmond, Wilberforce, and Pitt Town,
R. Mason ...	Parramatta.
James Manfield ...	Smithfield.
J. M. Kelly ...	Baulkham Hills.
R. Goertz ...	Liverpool.
Thomas Fisher ...	Campbelltown.
George Pope ...	Kissing Point, Ryde.
R. Blair ...	East and West Maitland.
John Wisdom ...	Morpeth.
R. Doherty ...	Raymond Terrace.
C. Cottrell ...	Penrith, Emu, and St. Mary's
Bishop and Callum ...	Newcastle.

*** Subscribers having any complaints of irregularity in the delivery of their papers will please acquaint the News' Agent by whom he is supplied, who will have the matter immediately remedied.

AUSTRALIAN JOINT STOCK BANK.—NOTICE is hereby given that interest is allowed by this Bank, on fixed deposits as follows, namely:—

At 5 per cent. per annum for a period of 6 months
4 " " " 3 months

For the greater convenience of depositors, Bank Post Bills with interest added at these rates, respectively, are issued payable to order, and are thus negotiable at any moment.

By order of the Board of Directors,
A. H. RICHARDSON, general manager.

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—
Paid-up capital £500,000
Reserved fund.............................. £190,000

This Bank allows interest upon deposits, if lodged for fixed periods, at rates varying from 3 to 5 per cent. per annum, and allows the immediate transfer of such portion of customers' balances as may not by them be immediately required to a deposit account, at the above rates of interest

Dividends on shares in public companies, and interest on debentures, collected for customers free of charge.

Investments in colonial securities and also in those of great Britain, effected.

The agency of Banks, either in the colonies or in England, undertaken on such terms as may be agreed upon.

Credits and drafts issued on England, America, and on the chief ports in the Eastern Seas, also upon all towns within the Australasian colonies.

ROBERT WOODHOUSE, secretary.
Bank of New South Wales, 1st November.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)
Paid-up capital £1,260,000
Reserve fund 252,000

Interest will be allowed on fixed deposits, lodged after as under, viz.:—

	Per Annum.
Subject to 7 days' notice of withdrawal ...	2½ per cent
Ditto 15 ditto	3 ditto
Ditto 3 months' ditto	4 ditto
Ditto ditto ditto	5 ditto
Ditto 12 ditto ditto	5½ ditto

GEORGE K. INGELOW, Manager.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY—INCORPORATED (WITH IMPORTANT PRIVILEGES) BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT OF NEW SOUTH WALES for granting Assurances on Lives, Present, Deferred, and Reversionary Annuities, and Endowments for Children and Old Age, on the principle (PROVED BY AN EXPERIENCE OF 150 YEARS OF KINDRED INSTITUTIONS IN THE MOTHER COUNTRY TO BE THE MOST EQUITABLE AND SAFEST FOR THE ASSURED) of Mutual Assurance and a periodical division of the whole of the profits among the whole of the members.

Chairman—JOHN FAIRFAX, Esq.
Deputy-chairman—W. H. CHRISTIE, Esq.
ROBERT THOMSON, Actuary and Secretary.
Principal Office—Hunter-street, Sydney, February 15th

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Empowered by Acts of Parliament.
Established in 1836.
Having a Colonial Proprietary, and the following Board of Directors in Sydney
J. S. Willis, Esq., Chairman.

Hon. G K Holden, Esq., M.L.C.	J. B. Watt, Esq.
Hon. Sir Daniel Cooper, M.P.	B. Buchanan, Esq.

Sir C. Nicholson, Bart.
Medical Referees:
Hon. John Macfarlane, Esq., M.D.
Joseph Burgon, Esq.

Capital subscribed exceeding........................ £1,880,000
Accumulated Funds and Capital paid up, exceeding £1,156,000

Of which £200,000 are invested in the colonies in Government and other securities.

Reserve Surplus Fund, £25,000—with unlimited liability of the shareholders.

The Directors continue to grant Policies of Insurance in Town or Country in both departments of the Company's business, upon terms which will be found as liberal as those of any other office.

Tables of Rates for Fire and Life Insurance, in all its branches, and every information can be obtained from A. STANGER LEATHES, Resident Secretary, at the Offices, Wynyard-square, Sydney.

THE NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.
Established in 1836.
Incorporated by Act of Parliament.
Capital, £1,260,000 sterling.
FIRE DEPARTMENT.
RATES OF PREMIUM.

CLASS 1.—Brick or stone buildings—slated, metal, or shingled roofs, occupied as dwelling or counting houses only, from 2s. 3d. to 5s. 9d. per cent. per annum.

CLASS 2.—brick or stone buildings—slated, metal, or shingled roofs, occupied for storing merchandise, or for purposes of trade, from 3s. 9d. to 7s. 6d. per cent. per annum.

Buildings no included in either of the preceding classes, or if occupied for purposes of any hazardous or specially hazardous trade or calling, may be insured by special agreement.

Losses adjusted and paid in Sydney.
BUYERS and LEARMONTH, agents, 4, Charlotte-place.

Department of Internal Communications,
Sydney, 25th July, 1859.

BRIDGE TAMWORTH.—Attention is invited to the notice from the Department of Lands and Public Works, published in the SYDNEY MORNING HERALD of the 30th ultimo, calling for tenders for the above.

TO BUILDERS and others.—Lighthouse, Cape St. George.—Attention is invited to a notice in the GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, calling for Tenders for erecting a Lighthouse at Cape St George, Jervis Bay.

TENDERS will be received at the Office of Lands and Public Works, Sydney, up to 12 o'clock on TUESDAY, 16th August, and must be endorsed "Tender for Lighthouse, Cape St. George."

Plan, specification, and form of tender may be seen, and further particulars obtained, at the Colonial Architect's Office, Sydney.

TO BUILDERS and others.—Watchhouse, Three Rivers.—Attention is invited to a notice in the GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, calling for Tenders for the erection of a watchhouse at Three Rivers, midway between Wellington and Molong.

TENDERS will be received at the office of Lands and Works, Sydney, up to 12 o'clock on TUESDAY, 6th September, and must be endorsed "Tenders for Watchhouse, Three Rivers"

Plan, specification, and form of tender may be seen, and further particulars obtained at the Colonial Architect's Office, Sydney, and at the Police Office, Wellington.

TO BUILDERS and OTHERS.—New Court House, Armidale.—Attention is invited to a notice in the GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, calling for fresh TENDERS for erection of a Court-house at Armidale.

Tenders will be received at the office of Lands and Public Works, Sydney, up to 12 o'clock on TUESDAY, 16th August, and must be endorsed, "Tender for Courthouse, Armidale."

Plan, specification, and form of tender may be seen, and further particulars obtained at the Colonial Architect's Office, Sydney, and at the Police Office, Armidale.

No. 59-45. Town Clerk's Office,
Sydney, 11th August, 1859.

TO ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, and others.—TENDERS (endorsed "Tenders for erection of Water-drinking Fountains") will be received at this Office, until THURSDAY, the 18th instant, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the Fitting, Erecting, and Painting of Sixteen Water-drinking Fountains, in the city of Sydney, in accordance with a specification to be seen at the office of the City Engineer.

CHAS. H. WOOLCOTT, Town Clerk.

Department of Land and Public Works,
Sydney, 9th August, 1859.

SCREW MOORINGS, HUNTER RIVER.—TENDERS will be received at this office until 12 o'clock on TUESDAY, the 23rd instant, from persons willing to contract for supplying and delivering at Newcastle, Screw Moorings and Buoys for the Hunter River.

Tenders to be endorsed "Tenders for Screw Moorings and Buoys."

Plan, specification, and form of tender may be seen, and further particulars obtained, upon applying at the office of the Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and River Navigation, Hunter-street, Sydney.

Tenders must state the time within which it is proposed to complete the work, and at the foot of every tender there must be a memorandum signed by the party tendering, and two responsible persons as sureties, agreeing to be answerable for the due performance of the contract, in the event of the tender being accepted, and undertaking in that event that they will severally execute and deliver, at the office of the Crown Solicitor, in Sydney, within fourteen days from the usual notification of acceptance, a bond to her Majesty, in the penal sum of £100 for securing such performance, otherwise the tender will not be taken into consideration.

JOHN ROBERTSON.

Department of Lands and Public Works,
Sydney, 14th August, 1859.

SUPPLY OF COALS FOR STEAM DREDGE, HUNTER.—Attention is directed to the advertisement which appeared in the GOVERNMENT GAZETTE of the 5th of August, folio 1715, calling for tenders for the above.

Particulars can be obtained on applying at the Office of the Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and River Navigation, Hunter-street, Sydney.

No. 59 46. Town Clerk's Office,
Sydney, 13th August, 1859.

TO CARPENTERS.—TENDERS (endorsed Tenders for Signal Staff) will be received at this office until THURSDAY, the 18th instant, at 12 o'clock noon, for the erection of a Signal Flagstaff and Screen for the conduit head of the 30 inch main on the Sand Hill near the Paddington Barracks, in accordance with the plan of the City Engineer.

By order of the Water Committee,
CHARLES H. WOOLCOTT, Town Clerk.

GLEBE MUNICIPALITY.—To BUILDERS and others.—TENDERS will be received at my Office (where plan and specification can be inspected), until 12 o'clock on TUESDAY, the 16th instant, from persons willing to contract for the erection of HUSTINGS (for the nomination of Councillors, on Monday, the 22nd instant), at the junction of the Glebe and Parramatta Roads. The lowest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted. JAMES PEMELL, Returning-officer, Parramatta-street.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS are required for the ERECTION of an additional BUILDING to the House of the Good Shepherd, Pitt-street South, Sydney. Plans and specification may be seen at the Architect's Office, St. Mary's Cathedral, where tenders will be received until the 17th instant.

FIREWOOD.—To Woodmen, Brickmakers, and others.—TENDERS are invited for the PURCHASE of about 700 loads Cut Firewood, stacked a few yards from the Ashfield Railway Station. To be addressed to the undersigned, and sent in on or before MONDAY, the 15th August. R. P. RICHARDSON, Bank-buildings, George-street.

INFORMATION TO ALL COLONISTS.—Messrs. HARPER, BURNE, and CO., proprietors of the Jerusalem Coffee House, Cowper's Court, Cornhill, London, beg to state, that they have arranged with the "General Association for the Australian Colonies," in London, to open SUBSCRIPTION ROOMS attached to the "Jerusalem," as a place of daily meeting for all parties interested in the Australian Colonies and New Zealand; their object being to make their Rooms the centre of communication between the Australian Colonies and the United Kingdom, and the most reliable source of information on the great variety of subjects daily arising in connection with the colonies. Colonists on becoming subscribers may forward all their letters through the above Rooms, and, on visiting England, will be saved much trouble and expense on landing. On arriving in London they will have the advantage of the experience and advice of the Managers of the Rooms, and all the information as detailed in the prospectus, which may be had on application to HENRY HARPER.

Present address, care of Messrs. Herring and Co., Exchange-corner.

THE GOULBURN HOTEL.—NATHAN MANDELSON respectfully informs his numerous friends and the public that he has resumed possession of the Goulburn Hotel, which will henceforth be conducted under his personal superintendence. This establishment has undergone a thorough renovation and re-decoration. Every room is newly furnished, and in every particular comfort and convenience have been carefully studied. The bar has been fitted up in magnificent style, with all the latest improvements; and the entire establishment will be lighted with gas. The hotel, in short, will be replete with every requisite, and in style and arrangement will be unequalled.

The proprietor has laid in a stock of wines, spirits, liqueurs, ales, beers, &c., all of the best possible description that judgment could select or money procure. Having resided for the past five years in Sydney, he has had opportunities of becoming thoroughly acquainted with the import trade, and has availed himself of his experience to select his stock from the best houses.

The cuisine is under the direction of a first-rate French cook; and no pains will be spared to make this important department complete.

The utmost attention will be paid to travellers and visitors by the domestics of the establishment.

The stables have been placed under the care of a man of experience and reliability, and travellers may depend upon proper attention being paid to their horses.

The whole establishment will be superintended by the proprietor in person. He is happy to think that in times past he for many years gave complete satisfaction to his numerous friends and to the travelling public, and it will be his study now to make this establishment in every respect a first-class hotel, superior to any in the Australian colonies. Goulburn Hotel, Sloane-street, July 1st.

LIVE BIRDS.—Established 1820.—Messrs. BAKER of the Pheasantry, Beaufort-street, Chelsea (London), and Avenue de l'Imperatrice, Paris (the largest establishments of the kind in Europe); and at 3, and 4, Halfmoon-passage, Gracechurch-street, city of London. By Special Appointment to her Majesty the Queen, and his Royal Highness the Prince Consort. Dealers in useful and ornamental POULTRY. A large collection of waterfowl, &c.: first-class poultry of every description shipped to the colonies and all parts of the world. Price list as follows:—

Spanish fowls, 30s. to £5 each
Cochin China (white, buff, or partridge), 25s. to 70s. each
Black Cochin China, £2 to £5 each
Brahma pootra (very good), 30s. to £4 each
Speckled Dorking, 20s. to 70s. each
Spangled or pencilled Hamburgs, 15s. to 25s. each
Gold or spangled silver Polands, 20s. to 50s. each
Sebright bantams (gold or silver spangled), 20s. to 30s. each
Game fowls, 20s. to 30s. each
Creve Cœur, 20s. to 30s. each
White swans (three years old), £5 per pair
Aylesbury and Rouen ducks, 15s. to 25s. each
Muscovy ditto, 20s. each
Black Labrador or Buenos Ayres, 20s. to 30s. each
Call ducks, £1 per pair
Hare rabbits (very large), 30s. each.
All kinds of fancy pigeons; gold, silver, and common pheasants.

BAKER'S POULTRY RESTORATIVE is now universally used by all breeders of poultry, pheasants, pigeons, &c. Their well known success in shipping poultry to the colonies is attributed in a great measure to the constant use of the restorative on the voyage. No poultry or pheasants should be shipped without it. It is easily administered in their water.—Agent in Sydney: Messrs. A. J. WATT and CO., George-street, opposite Police Office.

GLEBE DISPENSARY.—Mr. FRANCIS L. RILEY, Practical and Pharmaceutical Chemist and Apothecary (late resident apothecary, for the last seven years at the Maitland Hospital), begs to inform the inhabitants of the Glebe and surrounding districts that, having taken the above well-known establishment, is now prepared to carry it on as a first-class chemist's and druggist's business, and render it replete, in every particular, with drugs and chemicals of the greatest purity.

Medical gentlemen and families will find this a most desirable establishment, at which they can rely on their prescriptions and recipes being carefully and accurately dispensed by Mr. R. personally.

N.B.—Teeth extracted, cupping, bleeding, &c. Horse, sheep, and cattle medicines.

A supply of Turon leeches on hand.

Patent medicines and perfumery, &c., &c., of every description.

Address—Glebe Dispensary, adjoining the University Hotel.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and OINTMENT act mutually, and in perfect unison upon the internal and external ailments incidental to the human family. The former is a powerful antiseptic and antibilious agent, as the latter is unequalled in the cure of eruptions and all cutaneous disorders.

Sold at the establishment of Professor Holloway, 244, Strand (near Temple Bar), London; and at 80, Maiden-lane, New York; also, by all respectable druggists and dealers in medicine throughout the civilised world, and in all parts of Australia, at the following prices:—1s. 3d., 3s. 3d., and 5s. each pot. ☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the largest sizes. N.B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each pot.

KEATING'S WORM TABLET.—A purely vegetable sweetmeat both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering a well-known remedy for intestinal or thread worms. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation; and is especially adapted for children, being as harmless in its action as it is prompt and certain in its effects, and may be taken with impunity by the most delicate. Sold wholesale by Foss, Son, and Co., 217½, Pitt-street, entrance down the gateway; and retail by Redford and Burrell, 219, Pitt-street; and James Smith, William-street, Woolloomooloo; and sold by druggists in principal places in the colonies. THOMAS KEATING, pharmaceutical chemist, 79, St. Paul's Churchyard, London.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.—For half a century this well-known remedy for pulmonary disorders has successfully stood the test of public approval, and their usefulness has been extended to every clime and country of the civilised world. They may be found alike on the gold fields of Australia, the backwoods of America, in every important place in the East or West Indies and in the palace of Pekin. During this long period they have withstood the pretensions of numerous inferior rivals, and are now the acknowledged antidote for coughs, colds, asthmas, &c.

Prepared and sold in boxes and tins of various sizes, by THOMAS KEATING, chemist, &c., No. 79, St. Paul's Church-yard, London, and by all druggists.

N.B.—To prevent spurious imitations, please to observe that the words "KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES" are engraven on the Government stamp of each box, without which none are genuine.

Agents in Sydney:—Foss and Co., Walker and Co., Mr. Morgan, Mr. Rice, Mr. Rowe, Mr. Pratt, Watson's Drug Stores. At Windsor, Mr. J. Mountford.

DR DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—An unerring test of the infinite superiority of this celebrated Oil over all other kinds is the confidence with which medical men resort to its use themselves, or prescribe it to their own families. One amongst numberless instances of this kind is afforded by the following communication from Dr. Edgcumbe, the eminent physician of the Royal Dispensary:—"I have used Dr. de Jongh's Oil in my own family with marked success, and believe it to be in its effects superior to any other preparation."—Dr. de Jongh's Oil is sold only in imperial half-pint, pint, and quart bottles, capsuled and labelled with his stamp and signature, without which none can possibly be genuine, and to imitate which is felony. Sole agents, ANSAR, HARFORD, and Co., 77, Strand, London. Wholesale agents at Melbourne and Sydney, Messrs. MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM, and CO.

PERSIAN INSECT DESTROYING POWDER.—Unrivalled in exterminating fleas, bugs, flies, beetles, cockroaches, and every description of insect infesting animals; protects furs, clothes, &c., from moths; harmless to animal life. Sold wholesale by Thomas Keating, 79, St. Paul's Churchyard, London. Wholesale agents, Foss, Son, and Co., 217½, Pitt-street, entrance down the gateway. Retail by Redford and Burrell, 219, Pitt-street, and James Smith, William-street, Woolloomooloo.

HOOPING COUGH, Difficulty of Breathing, Hoarseness, &c., instantly relieved, and in most cases effectually cured by the PECTORAL OXYMEL OF CARAGHEEN. Prepared exclusively by DAYRELL and CO., Apothecaries' Hall, opposite the Cathedral, Sydney; and sold by their appointed agents, Messrs. A. J. Watt and Co., opposite the Police Court; Mr. Rowling, Parramatta; Mr. Lipscombe, Maitland; Mr. Sampson, chemist, Morpeth; Mr. Turner, Campbelltown.

IMPORTANT TO MOTHERS.—HENRY'S Australian Worm Powders are undoubtedly the best remedy for worms ever yet offered to the public: 6d each. JAMES HENRY, chemist, George-street, Haymarket, Sydney.

PECTORAL OXYMEL OF CARAGHEEN, for Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Shortness of Breath, Asthma, &c.—This invaluable medicine has the extraordinary property of immediately relieving coughs, colds, hoarseness, difficulty of breathing, and huskiness in the throat. It operates by dissolving the congealed phlegm, consequently causing a free expectoration. Prepared only by DAYRELL and COMPANY, Apothecaries Hall, opposite the Cathedral, George-street, Sydney. In bottles at 1s 6d. and 2s 6d. each; and sold by their appointed agents—A. J. Watt and Co., opposite the Police Court; Mr. Poulton, chemist, South Head Road; Mr. Lipscombe, Maitland; Mr. Sampson, chemist, Morpeth; Mr. Rowing, Parramatta; Mr. Turner, Campbelltown; Mr. Tomson, Wagga Wagga.

LEA and PERRINS' celebrated WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.—The undersigned having been appointed agent for this highly esteemed article, purchasers may avoid the numerous imitations by applying to him direct, —through whose agency wholesale dealers may import the sauce direct from Lea and Perrin. S. A. JOSEPH, Margaret-street.

TO SETTLERS and STOREKEEPERS.—The undersigned have constantly ON HAND—
Woolpacks, 10 to 10½ lb.; woolbagging, all widths
Bags, sewing twine, fine and coarse
Sheepshears, Sorby's and Wilkinson's
Sugars, rice, tea, flour, and tobacco
Mole trousers, Scotch twill shirts
Wines and spirits, &c.
And every article requisite on a station.
JAMES MORT and CO., 175, Pitt-street.

CORN SHELLERS, to Thrash and Clean 150 Bushels per day. Also,
Ploughs, scarifiers, winnowing machines
Horse power thrashing machine
Wood and cane seat chairs, 1-dozen cases
Office and rocking chairs
Clocks—every variety imported
Children's dining and low chairs
HEBBLEWHITE, corner of Pitt and Park streets.

FOR SALE, by the undersigned, FLOUR, of a superior description, in bags of 200 lbs. each, received from W. Bradley's, Esq., mill, Goulburn. FLOWER, SALTING, and CO., agents.

HAMS, HAMS, HAMS.—On SALE, 20 cases of Compton's celebrated York hams. T. M'KEOWN, 575, Brickfield-hill, and 340, Sussex-street South.

CHEESE, CHEESE, CHEESE.—On SALE, Cheddar, North Wilts, Dunlop, and Colonial. T. M'KEOWN, 575, Brickfield-hill, and 340, Sussex-street South.

TOZER'S PRIME MESS BEEF, in barrels; Irish Pork in barrels. H. S. BIRD, Circular Quay.

ORANGES! ORANGES! ORANGES!—Notice to Growers and Shippers.—The undersigned are open to receive consignments at their usual commission.
KNIGHT, BROTHER, fruit merchants and importers, 10, Western Market, Melbourne.

CITY PLASTER and CEMENT STORE.—Slates, Lead, Fire-bricks, Guttering, Granite Flagging, Chimney-pieces, &c.; flagging for verandah; slating battens, shingles, sheet zinc. R. WYNNE, New Pitt-street, Circular Quay.

PATENT PORTLAND CEMENT, Robins and Co's brand
J. Bazley White, Brothers', superfine plaster of paris
Sir William Maxwell's roman cement,
Just landed, and on SALE at W. PATTEN'S Australian Marble Works, 342 and 344, Pitt-street, Sydney.

BOXES.—TO SOAP and CANDLE MAKERS, Wine Merchants, Cordial Manufacturers, and Exporters.—A large stock of every size always on hand, at reduced rates. W. FAIRFAX and SON, Branch Timber Yard, Bathurst-street, opposite the new Cathedral.

TURNERY of every description and design. W. FAIRFAX and SON, Bathurst-street, opposite the new Cathedral.

AMERICAN DOORS and Sashes, MOSES MOSS, Wynyard-lane.

BALMAIN FUEL DEPOT.—COALS, best Newcastle screened, Wood, &c., at Sydney prices. PERDRIAU and CO.

BALMAIN STORES.—On SALE, New Zealand Potatoes, Hay, Corn, and Bran. PERDRIAU and CO.

BALMAIN STORES.—On SALE, White Lead, best 14, 28 and 56 packages; Colza Oil, in 5 gallon drums; Boiled and Raw Linseed Oil, Colours, &c. PERDRIAU and CO.

COAL.—Genuine A. A. Company's, carefully picked and screened; Charcoal, Coke, Billet and Cut Wood, Lime, Hay, Corn, Chaff and Bran—delivered on the shortest notice. J. P. ELLIOTT and CO., Woolloomooloo Bay.

COAL, COAL, COAL and every description of Fuel, of best quality and lowest prices, may be obtained at SHOOBERT'S Wharf, Sussex-street, a few yards south of Market-street.

COAL and WOOD YARD, Circular Quay.—ROBERT FISHER begs to inform his friends and the public that he has opened a depot for the sale of coal, wood, and other fuel, and that he will be happy to supply families with the best quality on the most reasonable terms. R. FISHER, Circular Quay. N.B.—Free goods of every description stored and sold on commission.

30,000 FEET 1-inch G. and T. PITCH PINE very cheap
35,000 feet 1½-inch G. and T. pitch pine
150,000 feet, 2, 1½, 1¼, 1, ¾, and ½ inch clear pine
75,000 feet 1-inch G. and T. spruce and white pine
50,000 feet cedar boards, assorted sizes
Cedar turnery, mouldings, architraves, &c.
100,000 feet Baltic and Oregon deals, various sizes
Baltic, Oregon, Kaurie, and colonial pine logs
2,000 doors and glaze windows, at reduced rates.
J. H. GOODLET and CO., Victoria Saw and Moulding Mills, Erskine-street, and 7, Parramatta-street

12,000 FEET 1-inch G. and T. Flooring, slightly damaged, a bargain. GOODLET and CO., 7, Parramatta street.

WIRE ROPE, now landed, all sizes (galvanized) MITCHELL and CO.

GROCERS' Brown PAPER BAGS, 25s. per 100 lbs. JOHN MORRIS, No. 349 George-street.

ON SALE.—Forest Oak Shingles, from 20s; colonial hardwood laths and paling, battens, &c. Also, a quantity of Europe rope, potatoes, maize, and cedar, by the log or cargo. JAMES COX and CO, Baltic Wharf, next to the Pyrmont Bridge.

MUNTZ'S METAL, from 14 oz. upwards, at CUTHBERT'S Ship Building Yard.

FIRST-CLASS FATTENING RUN.—For SALE by the undersigned, a first-class Fattening STATION in the Wellington District, having ten miles frontage to the Lachlan River (the back country well watered), together with 2000 (more or less) cattle. The homestead and principal improvements stand on 320 acres of purchased land. There are other substantial improvements on the run, and the station is considered one of the best fattening runs on the Lachlan.

For further particulars apply to RAYMOND and CO., Lyons-buildings, George-street.

KAURI and AMERICAN SPARS, all sizes, at CUTHBERT'S Ship Building Yard.

FOR SALE, by the undersigned, a first-class SHEEP STATION, having 30 miles frontage to the River Darling, together with 30,000 sheep, nearly all breeding ewes. A plan of the runs, and specification of the sheep, can be seen on application to RAYMOND and CO., Lyons-buildings, George-street, Sydney.

CITY INVESTMENT.—For private SALE, on liberal terms, a block of FREEHOLD PROPERTY, in a capital position, in PITT-STREET, and which now yields in rentals, 13 to 14 per cent. per annum on the price required. For full particulars apply to R. P. RICHARDSON, Bank-buildings, George-street.

GARLAND and BINGHAM have for SALE, "Yabtree," a splendid RUN on the Murrumbidgee, lightly stocked, but capable of carrying 2500 head of cattle or 12,500 sheep. 115, York street.

CATTLE STATION.—GARLAND AND BINGHAM have for SALE one of the very best Cattle Stations on the Lower Murrumbidgee.

115, York-street

STATIONS WITHOUT STOCK.—GARLAND AND BINGHAM have for SALE a great number of Stations, without stock, situated in the Southern and Western Districts, at moderate prices and easy terms.

115, York-street.

TO CAPTAINS and SHIPPERS.—GARLAND and BINGHAM, sole agents for Messrs. Elliott, Porter and Co.—Prime Mess Beef, cured expressly for use on long voyages. None but prime pieces, and packed in English timber. Now used by all the principal lines of shipping trading here. 115, York-street.

FOR SALE by the UNDERSIGNED.—
A small lot, 150 head, of choice store cattle, to be seen at Homebush
A beautiful 100-acre farm, near Campbelltown, with homestead, &c., complete
A splendid three-year old draught entire colt, by imported stock on both sides
Working bullocks and gear, horses, milch cows, and springers.

THOMAS DAWSON.
Homebush, and 423, George-street, Sydney.

FOR SALE, in the district of East Moreton, a mixed herd of first-class CATTLE, consisting of about 4000 head of all sexes and ages.

Considerable expense has been incurred by infusing fresh blood amongst them, to preserve the high reputation they have always had.

Scarcely any fat cattle have been drafted out of the herd during the last two years.

Such an opportunity seldom presents itself for making so safe and profitable an investment.

For further particulars apply to BUCKLE and HASSELL, Ipswich, Queensland.

STORE CATTLE.—The undersigned is prepared to purchase Store Cattle, from two to six years old, during the current season. Communications, stating number, price and terms of payment, will be punctually attended to.

EDWARD FLOOD.
120, Botany-street, Surry Hills, Sydney.

TO FARMERS, CARRIERS, and DAIRYMEN.—The Mount Pleasant Estate commencing within one mile of the rising town of Bathurst, and containing upwards of 15,000 acres, has been thrown open by the proprietor for lease in farms, varying in size from 30 acres upwards; the terms of which are so favorable as to be worthy the consideration of parties in search of a homestead within reach of the comforts of civilisation, and an extensive market. The rents vary from 5s. per acre for tracts of bush land to 12s. per acre on the plains; and occupation for the first half-year is allowed rent free. Tenants are permitted to keep, free of charge, one head of cattle for every two acres they rent, upon the open lands of the estate, of which there are at present about 10,000 acres. The Bathurst prices of farm produce have always been higher than in any other part of the colony, and a ready market is found almost at the door, for every pint of milk and lb. of butter produced.

Teamsters, also, have great advantages above those in many districts, carriage at high rates being constantly obtainable to the gold-fields, the interior, and to Sydney; and, while at home, they can earn from 15s. in summer to 25s. per day in winter, by carting firewood into town. The facilities for advancement upon this property are evidenced by the fact that about 70 tenants are already located thereupon; but many excellent farms are still open for selection. Two National schools have also been established upon the estate, and a chapel has just been completed.

Full particulars of leases, &c., may be seen in late Bathurst local papers, or obtained upon application to the undersigned.

WILLIAM K. ALLEN, Superintendent; or to Mr. R. P. RICHARDSON, auctioneer, George-street, Sydney.
Mount Pleasant, Bathurst, June 1.

W. B. HAIGH, Estate Agent, 120, King-street East, has FOR SALE, by private contract, the following City and Suburban properties; amongst others—

A 76-acre FARM, with a new stone house of eight or ten rooms, and outhouses, piggery, stable and stockyard; 20 acres cleared, about 200 fruit trees, and all fenced in. Good freehold title. £1200.

PYRMONT HOUSE—a 9-roomed house at Pyrmont, large garden, balcony, and verandah, and commands a very fine view of Port Jackson, bays, and harbours. £1300, —or may be rented

SYDENHAM HOUSE—a 9-roomed house and garden, and outhouses, a large stable, and paddock, &c., near the Petersham Railway Station. All very eligible for a boarding-school, or gentleman's residence. £1650,—or to let.

SYDENHAM COTTAGE — stone-built, containing four large rooms, with detached kitchen. Near the above. £450,—or to let.

A BUILDING ALLOTMENT, near the Darlinghurst gaol. £250.

Large HOUSE and garden, coach-house, stable, piggery, &c., suitable for a bank, merchants' store, or any profession. All new and well-built premises. Near the gold mines.

A 9-roomed brick HOUSE, in the heart of Liverpool, with garden, &c., and a five-roomed COTTAGE, all enclosed. Let to good tenants. £650.

Two 3-roomed COTTAGES, stone back and front. Newly built and well let. £320.

Also TO LEASE—15,000 acres, about 100 miles from Sydney, in farms from 30 or 40 acres to 500 acres each, upon easy and most liberal terms. The railway will shortly reach the neighbourhood if present Government plans are carried out.

The above is well worthy the attention of farmers, dairymen, and carriers, being within a short distance of a good market for all they may grow. Two public schools and a chapel, and about seventy tenants are established upon the estate.

For further particulars apply at the office of W. B. HAIGH, estate agent, 120 King-street East.

SALES BY AUCTION.

NOTICE.—THE WINDSOR FERRY.—The Commissioners of the Windsor Road Trust (under the authority of the Government) will, on THURSDAY, the 18th instant, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at the Court-house, Windsor, cause a lease of the dues to arise from the Windsor Ferry, for three years, commencing from the 1st day of November next, to be sold by public auction.

The lessee will be required to find a suitable punt and ferry boat, such punt to be forty-four feet in length (exclusive of the flaps), and fifteen feet in width, and both are to become the property of the Commissioners at the expiration of the lease.

Also the lessee and two responsible persons to be approved of by the Commissioners, will be required to enter into a bond, in double the amount of the rent, and a warrant of attorney for the due observance and performance of the conditions of the lease, and punctual payment of the rent, by equal monthly instalments.

Further information may be obtained from the undersigned, at his office, George-street, Windsor.

WILLIAM WALKER, Secretary W. R. T.
August 8th, 1859.

At the Mart, Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street.
Household Furniture, Bedding, Carpets, Tools, Clocks, Cut Glass, Cart, Saddles, &c.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. will sell by auction, at the Mart, Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
An excellent lot of new and second-hand furniture, bedding, &c., comprising
Bookcases, wardrobes, sideboards, and cheffoniers
Loo, dining, toilet, and other tables
Sofas, couches, and chairs, of every description
Pier glasses, engravings, and paintings
Fenders, hearthrugs, and carpets
Wood and iron bedsteads, various
Washstands, toilet glasses, and chamber services
Palliasses, feather beds, and horsehair mattresses
Blankets, counterpanes, table covers, &c.
Box carpenter's tools, picks, shovels, &c.
8-day and 30-hour English and American clocks
1 superior 8-day office clock
Cut glass decanters wines and tumblers
1 spring cart, 2 first-rate saddles
China, glass and crockery ware
Pillar candlesticks, china vases and ornaments
Kitchen furniture and utensils
Trays, camphorwood boxes, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

THIS DAY'S Horse Sale.

BURT and CO. will sell by auction, at their Bazaar, Pitt and Castlereagh streets, THIS DAY, Monday, at 11 o'clock,
1 handsome grey cob, broken to saddle and harness;
1 grey phaeton horse, and phaeton and harness
30 horses, of various descriptions
Dogcarts, gigs, trucks, drays, &c.

Grey Cob.

BURT and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Bazaar, Pitt and Castlereagh streets, TO-MORROW, Tuesday, at 11 o'clock,
A handsome grey cob, has been used to harness, and up to any weight.

Family Turn-out.

BURT and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Bazaar, Pitt and Castlereagh streets, THIS DAY, Monday, at 11 o'clock, the property of a gentleman having no further use for it,
A handsome grey horse, thoroughly broken to saddle, single and double harness; also,
A cab phaeton, and silver-plated harness.

Unbroken Horses.
In the Cattle Market Yards.

BURT and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, in the Cattle Market Yards, on THURSDAY next, at 2 o'clock,
20 very superior colts, bred near Muswellbrook, all large powerful active horses, from 15 to 16 hands, suited for carriage work, and weight carriers. There are also 3 or 4 well bred mares.

Martyns Horse and Carriage Bazaar, 346, Pitt-street.

MR. CHARLES MARTYN holds a regular SALE BY AUCTION every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY, at 11 o'clock precisely.
All parties sending horses or other stock, carriages, &c. are requested to forward written instructions previous to sale, stating brands, age, qualification, &c., and amount reserve, otherwise a sale will be effected to the highest bidder.
N.B.—No responsibility whatever incurred by accident in trying or breaking-in horses.

To Breeders of first-class Sheep.
Merino Rams.
Ex Centurion.

MR. C. MARTYN has received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, on TUESDAY, 16th, at 12 o'clock,
14 remarkably fine merino rams, selected from the celebrated flock of Messrs. Sturgeon, Grays, England. These sheep are directly descended from the pure flock of his late Majesty George the Third, and were never crossed with any others.
Now on view at the Bazaar.

Thoroughbred Mare "The Witch."

MR. C. MARTYN has received instructions to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, on TUESDAY, 16th, at 12 o'clock,
"The Witch," a black mare, 16 hands high, 4 years old, perfectly broken to single and double harness and saddle; also carries a lady. Bred by E. H. Weston, Esq.
"The Witch," by "Camerton," dam by "Liberator," grandam by old "Whisker." "Camerton," by "Egremont" out of "Prunella."
No reserve.

Horses
Carriage
Harness.

MR. C. MARTYN will sell by auction, at the Bazaar, on TUESDAY, 16th instant, at 11 o'clock,
A pair of powerful carriage horses, colour bay, black points, 4 and 5 years old, perfectly broken to all sorts of harness, and good in saddle
A good pilentum carriage, either for one or two horses; also,
A complete set of silver-mounted harness.
No reserve.

Forest Oak Billet Wood.
For Positive Sale.
At the East end of the Circular Quay, near Talbot's Wool Store.

THIS AFTERNOON, 15th instant, at half-past 2 o'clock.
The Cargo of Forest Oak Billet Wood, ex Nowra, 42 Tons, more or less, in lots to suit purchasers.
Important to Bakers, Millers, Private Buyers, and others.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD are instructed to sell by auction, at the Circular Quay, East side, near Talbot's Woolshed, THIS AFTERNOON, 15th instant, at a quarter-past 2 o'clock,
About 42 tons forest oak billet wood, ex Nowra, in lots to suit convenience of purchasers.

In the Insolvent Estate of Mr. Hector Martin.
By order of the Official Assignee.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD will sell by auction, on the premises, on the North side of Market-street, between Pitt and Castlereagh streets, on WEDNESDAY next, the 17th day of August, at half-past 2 o'clock p.m.,
The stock-in-trade, consisting of earthenware, china and glass.
Terms at sale.

Congou Teas, in chests and halves.
Hyson Twankay, in chests.

TUESDAY, 16th August, 1859.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD have been instructed to sell by auction, at 11 o'clock,
100 chests fine Mansing congou
100 half-chests ditto ditto
75 chests ditto Sust Fong ditto
150 half-chests ditto ditto ditto ditto
40 chests extra fine Moyune hyson twankay
For positive unreserved sale.
Terms at sale.

To Grocers, Storekeepers, and others.
Groceries
Sugars
Spices
Fish
Rice
Salt
Soda Crystals.

TUESDAY, 16th August.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, on the above day, at 11 o'clock
50 barrels oatmeal
25 tons Java sugar
10 cases nutmegs
10 ditto cloves
80 ditto salmon, 1 lb. and 2 lb. tins
75 half-barrels herrings
200 bags fine Java rice
50 tons Liverpool salt
75 casks soda crystals, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

Colonial Hams and Bacon, Cheese, &c.

TUESDAY, 16th August.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, at 11 o'clock,
Colonial bacon, prime quality
Ditto hams
Ditto pigs' cheek
Port Cooper cheese—just landed.
Terms at sale.

Finest Sacramento Salmon.

TUESDAY, 16th August, 1859.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, at 11 o'clock, on the above day,
25 barrels Sacramento salmon.
Without exception the finest lot of fish ever offered for sale by auction in Sydney.
Terms at sale.

1lb Jams
Bottled Fruits
Arrowroot
Confectionary
Starch
On account of whom it may concern,
Ex Siam, ——, master, from London.
Damaged.

PEEK and FOTHERINGHAM have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, George-street, on WEDNESDAY next, the 17th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,
HW & Co.
9 cases Barnes, Morgan, and Co.'s jams, each 3 dozen 1 lb tins
8 ditto ditto, bottled fruits, each 2 dozen
GS in diamond over HS,
1 case West India arrowroot
1 ditto Weatherspoon's confectionary, 12 14lb. tins.
1 ditto Glenfield patent starch
Terms, cash.

To Grocers, Storekeepers, Country Buyers, and others.
1lb. Jams
Bottled Fruits
Pint Pickles
Leacher's Starch.
From the celebrated houses of Lewis, Watkins, and Co.; Barnes, Morgan, and Co.
Now landing ex "Siam" and "Norma."

Day of sale, WEDNESDAY next, the 17th Instant.

PEEK and FOTHERINGHAM have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction at their Rooms, 214, George-street, on WEDNESDAY next, the 17th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,
50 cases Barnes, Morgan, and Co.'s 1lb. tins jams, each 3 dozen
20 ditto ditto bottled fruits, each 2 dozen
20 ditto Lewis, Watkins, and Co.'s pint pickles, each 2 dozen
50 ditto Leacher's starch, 1lb packets.
Terms at sale.

Oilmen's Stores.
On account of whom it may concern; ex Norma, —— from ——.
Damaged.
For Auction Sale, WEDNESDAY next, the 17th instant.

PEEK and FOTHERINGHAM have instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 214, George-street, on WEDNESDAY next, the 17th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,
H S in diamond, and W,
20 cases Lewis Watkins and Co.'s quart vinegar, each 1 dozen
20 ditto ditto ditto ditto, each 2 dozen
19 ditto ditto bottled fruits, each 2 dozen.
Terms, cash

Bottled Sherry.
On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Aallatour, Ackersteyn, master, from London.

Day of Sale—WEDNESDAY next, the 17th instant.

PEEK and FOTHERINGHAM will sell by auction, at their Rooms, 214, George-street, on WEDNESDAY next, the 17th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,
K&Co in oblong—
89 cases bottled sherry, each 1 dozen.
Terms, cash.

Superior Bottled Sherry.

For Unreserved Sale—WEDNESDAY next, the 17th instant.

PEEK and FOTHERINGHAM have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 214, George-street, on WEDNESDAY next the 17th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,
BR over SS, over G—
16 cases superior bottled sherry, each 3 dozen
DR over S—
5 cases ditto ditto, each 3 dozen
31 ditto ditto ditto, each 2 dozen.
Without reserve.
Terms at sale.

To Grocers, Storekeepers, Country Buyers, and others.
Currants
Figs
Imperial Plums
Barcelona Nuts
Soft Shell Almonds
Jordan ditto.
For positive unreserved sale, now landing.

Day of Sale, WEDNESDAY next, the 17th instant.

PEEK and FOTHERINGHAM have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 214, George-street, on WEDNESDAY next, the 17th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,
Ex Lady Elma Bruce,
N in diamond,
Nos. 1-23—23 barrels currants, each about 2 cwt.
24-43—20 barrels Barcelona nuts
44-52—10 barrels soft shell almonds, each about 1 cwt.
54-59— 6 cases, each 12 glass jars, imperial plums, each 7 lbs.
60— 1 case best Jordan almonds, containing 10 boxes, each about 25 lbs.
61-63— 3 cases best selected figs, containing 100 4lb boxes
Terms at sale.
The above are all new goods, and being for positive unreserved sale, the trade are particularly requested to attend.

THIS DAY, 15th August.

To Fruiterers, Dealers, and others.
Just landed, ex City of Sydney.
50 Bags Prime Dates.

PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, at their Mart, George-street, THIS DAY, the 15th instant,
50 bags prime dates, in lots to suit purchasers.
Terms, cash.

THIS DAY, 15th August.

To Crockeryware Dealers and others.

PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, at their Mart, George-street, THIS DAY, the 15th instant, at 11 o'clock,
A large quantity of loose crockeryware, assorted.
Terms, cash.

THIS DAY.
3 cases Prime Colonial-cured Smoked Bacon.

PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, at their Mart, George-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock.
3 cases prime colonial-cured smoked bacon.
Terms, cash.

THIS DAY.

To Fancyware Dealers and others.
Three Cases
Stained Rack Combs
Money Bags
Ladies' Bags
Jet Bracelets
31 Boxes Soap Tablets
Pocket Cutlery.

PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, at their Mart, George-street, THIS DAY,
Three cases
Stained rack combs, assorted
Money bags, double pocket
Ditto gilt, with chains
Ditto ditto, double lock
Ladies' bags, assorted
Jet bracelets
31 boxes, skin soap tablets
Ivory, stag, pearl, and buffalo four-blade penknives
Terms, cash.

WEDNESDAY, 17th August.

To Jewellers, Watchmakers, and others.
Superior Lot of Gold Jewellery
Gold and Silver Watches.
For Positive and Unreserved Sale.

PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, at their Mart, George-street, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant, at 11 o'clock,
Without reserve,
A superior lot of jewellery, as under,
BROOCHES
Fine gold London-made armendine, carbuncle, topaz, amethyst, cameos, box and glass, forget-me-not, yellow topaz
Plated brooches, assorted patterns.
SUNDRIES.
Gold shirt studs
Plated ditto
Fine gold earrings, baby's silver coral
Gold and silver pencil cases
Fine gold tops, gold and ruby shirt studs, in cases
Enamel, pearl, and fine gold lockets, London-made
Solid gold gent's signet rings, best quality
Elegant large size sapphire and gold rings
Ladies' fine gold ring, pearl and real stones
India silver cotton pipe
Gold brooches (horse shoe and drum).
WATCHES.
Gold hunting chronometer
Open face silver English levers, capped and jewelled
Gold hunting horizontal genevas
Silver genevas levers, 13 holes jewelled
English silver, horizontal, and verge watches.
WATCH MATERIALS.
Gold spades, moons, and fleur-de-lis hands
Pairs spade hands and cards, assorted hands
Jewellers' silver foil, for stones
1 pair watchmakers' turns
Terms, cash.
☞ The above are for sale without reserve, and any other articles sent for sale this day will not be received, unless for unreserved sale.

☞ TUESDAY, the 16th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely

For Imperative Sale. Important to all Classes of Buyers.
To Toy Dealers, Musical Instrument Makers, Stationers, Perfumers, General Dealers, and others, &c., &c.

Mr. George Lecky's Entire Stock-in-Trade, unquestionably the best assortment in Sydney. Also,
The Household Furniture, Shop Fixtures, Fittings, &c.
At 356, George-street, opposite Bown's Fire Station.

MR. ROBERT MURIEL has received instructions to sell by public auction, on the premises of Mr. Lecky, No. 356 George-street, opposite Bown's Fire Station, on TUESDAY, the 16th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,
Mr. Lecky's superior and entire stock-in-trade, consisting of
A large assortment of toys
Alexander's flutinas, violins
Flutes, by Blackman, pegs and bridges
Instruction books, Rodger's cutlery
Brushware and combs, perfumery
Books and stationery
Elegantly bound Church Services and Prayers
Valentines, China and porcelain ornaments
Jewellery, Wesley's Bibles and Hymn Books
A great variety of wax dolls, &c., &c. Also,
The jewellers' show cases, glass cases, counters, gas fittings, fixtures, and fittings, and
The household furniture and effects
N.B.—The trade and others would study their own interest by attending the sale, as Mr. Lecky's stock-in-trade is well-known to be one of the best selected in Sydney.
Terms, cash.

THIS DAY.—EXTENSIVE SALE, CITY, SUBURBAN, and COUNTRY PROPERTIES, at the Rooms, Bank-buildings, George-street, commencing at 11 o'clock.
DOWLING-STREET—Unreserved sale of the Odd Fellows' Arms, and 2 dwelling-houses
BONDI—Beautiful site, 4½ acres, adjoining the estate of F. O'Brien, Esq.
LONG COVE CREEK—Valuable allotments with fresh water frontage, near the Parramatta Road
TUMUT—Watson's General Stores, near the Adelong gold-fields.
R. P. RICHARDSON.

DOWLING-STREET, WOOLLOOMOOLOO—
The ODD FELLOWS' ARMS, No. 49, Dowling-street
Brick-built TWO-STORY DWELLING-HOUSE, No. 61, Dowling-street
Stone-built TWO-STORY HOUSE, 5 Rooms, in Duke-street.

FOR SALE WITHOUT RESERVE.

The undersigned directs particular attention to the unreserved sale of the above valuable CITY Property, by public auction, at the ROOMS, BANK BUILDINGS, GEORGE-STREET, THIS DAY, the 15th August, at 11 o'clock, and invites intending purchasers to inspect the premises prior to the day of sale.
R. P. RICHARDSON.

POSTPONEMENT OF SALE.—TENTERFIELD STORE.
The undersigned begs to give notice that the sale of the above valuable Country Premises, advertised for the 15th August, is unavoidably postponed until
FRIDAY, the 19th August, at 11 o'clock,
when they will be submitted for public auction, in terms of the advertisement, at the Rooms, Bank-buildings, George-street.
R. P. RICHARDSON.

TENTERFIELD, NEW ENGLAND.
For positive Sale.
To close a Partnership Account.

THOSE FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY BUSINESS PREMISES, well known as the "Tenterfield Stores," situated in the centre of the TOWN OF TENTERFIELD,
And surrounded by the Tenterfield Hotel, the George Inn, and Tenterfield School house, and adjoining the extensive stations belonging to Stewart A. Donaldson, Esq., and other large pastoral properties.

R. P. RICHARDSON has received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Bank Buildings, George-street, on FRIDAY, the 19th August, at 11 o'clock,
All that piece or parcel of land, situated in the TOWN of TENTERFIELD, bounded on all sides by roads, and having a frontage of 330 feet to Rouse-street, by a depth of 169 feet to High-street, and containing upwards of an acre in the very centre of the township, upon which are erected all those VALUABLE and EXTENSIVE BUSINESS PREMISES well known as the TENTERFIELD STORES, comprising
Large WEATHERBOARD BUILDING, 54 feet long, shaded by a broad
VERANDAH, extending the entire length, and containing
Large SHOP, fitted with counters, and every convenience for carrying on its extensive trade
Three STORES, opening from shop, with back entrance.
Also,
Comfortable PARLOUR, and
Four good sized BEDROOMS, with detached kitchen and servants' room, stabling, &c., &c.
, These premises, from first to last, are all substantially erected, and combine comfort as a residence, besides being admirably adapted for carrying on the present extensive and money making business.
The land is divided into vegetable and flower GARDEN, secured by a good paling fence, and convenient PADDOCKS, which are now in a high state of cultivation, the whole being enclosed by a strong three-rail fence, forming one of the most complete properties which have ever been brought into this market for sale.
☞ This valuable country property is situated in a populous and fertile neighbourhood, surrounded by some of the most valuable stations of New England, close to the FAIRFIELD DIGGINGS, and commanding an extensive and lucrative business with those rich and favourite GOLD FIELDS. It is within a comparatively easy distance of Grafton by a good dray road; and, as a business property, is so well known both in and out of the New England district, that it is quite unnecessary to offer any lengthy comment; and the Auctioneer would only remind those parties desirous of investing in a really first-class investment, that no better opportunity will ever be found for securing an easy road to a certain fortune than is opened up by this sale.
The Tenterfield Stores are brought forward for competition solely for the reason stated above; and to effect which the more readily, the stock (a small and well-selected one) and the book debts will have to be taken at a valuation. Complete lists and particulars of these items can be inspected by intending purchasers at the Rooms, Bank-buildings.
TITLE—unquestionable. Full particulars of which may be obtained upon reference to Messrs. SPAIN and ROXBURGH, solicitors, Exchange.
Terms at sale.

TO SOAP BOILERS, MECHANICS, and others.
LONG COVE CREEK, PARRAMATTA ROAD.
For Sale, without reserve.
Valuable Allotments of Land, with FRESH WATER FRONTAGE to the LONG COVE CREEK, on the Parramatta Road, near the viaduct of the Great Southern Railway.

R. P. RICHARDSON has received instructions to sell by public auction, without reserve, at the Rooms, Bank Buildings, THIS DAY, 15th August, at 11 o'clock,
All those valuable allotments of land situated on the east side of the LONG COVE CREEK, PARRAMATTA ROAD, having FRESH WATER frontage to the CREEK, by a depth of about 140 feet each.
☞ The attention of soap boilers and others seeking eligible sites for manufacturing premises is specially directed to this sale. These allotments are situated at a convenient distance from town, have the advantage of RAILWAY COMMUNICATION, being close to the PETERSHAM STATION, and are admirably adapted for manufacturing purposes, having frontage to a never-failing supply of fresh water from the creek, with natural drainage to Long Cove—desiderata not to be met with in any part of the suburbs at so short a distance from the CITY of SYDNEY.
Plan on view at the Rooms.
Terms, Liberal.

THE MOST ELIGIBLE BUSINESS SITE IN WEST MAITLAND.
The Premises long and familiarly known as the STORES of Messrs. D. COHEN and CO., Sydney, Maitland, &c., &c.

R. P. RICHARDSON has received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Bank-buildings, George-street, on MONDAY, 29th August, at 11 o'clock,
The CENTRAL and VALUABLE BUSINESS PREMISES, situate in the best part of High-street, West Maitland, and familiarly known as Cohen's Stores. The building is constructed throughout of brick-and-a-half work, and comprises—
On Ground Floor—SPACIOUS SHOP, 22ft. 9in. by 21ft. 6in., having double "Exhibition front," and furnished with double counters, and shelving all around.
WARE-ROOM, with compartments, at the rear of shop, measuring 27ft. 6in. by 25ft. 6in.
KITCHEN and Platform at the rear. From this platform, by a substantial stair, access is obtained to a convenient and self-fenced yard extending to the low-water mark of the Hunter. From this platform, also, a staircase external to the house leads into a parlour on the first floor, all painted, and having a pantry attached thereto. From the ground floor access is had to the ware-room through a wide and lengthy hall, and by a well-laid stair to the lobby communicating with—viz.:—
The DRAWING-ROOM, 21ft. by 15ft., well lighted, richly papered, having a southern aspect, and commanding exquisite landscape views, with
BEDROOM No. 1,—17ft. 3in. by 14ft., papered.
BEDROOM No. 2,—13ft. 9in. by 12ft. 9in., oil painted.
BEDROOM No. 3,—14ft. by 12ft., ditto.
The rooms and shop being well lighted and thoroughly ventilated throughout.
The premises, which are in a thorough state of repair, are at present occupied by Mr. A. Levien, general storekeeper, and command an extensive and lucrative trade.
This valuable property is situate on the northern side of the High-street, West Maitland, the great central focus of the agricultural interests on the Hunter, and the emporium of the northern districts.
It is also situated opposite the Olympic Theatre, recently erected, and is midway between Devonshire and Abbott streets, the great and only channels for the agricultural produce of the extensive district south of West Maitland. Its close proximity to the High-street Railway Station considerably enhances the value of its position, which will be constantly increased when the proposed extension of the Great Northern line will bring the town into more immediate and active connection with the locality through which the line is to pass.
For further particulars apply at the Rooms.

NEUTRAL BAY, NORTH SHORE.—STONE-BUILT VERANDAH COTTAGE, containing four rooms, &c., with garden, lying between FELTON and BRAY streets, within ten minutes' walk of the Ferry.
The undersigned, having received positive instructions from the proprietor, Mr. Insley, to sell the above described cottage by public auction, at the Rooms, Bank-buildings, George-street, on FRIDAY, the 19th August, at 11 o'clock, invites intending purchasers to inspect the premises prior to the day of sale.
R. P. RICHARDSON.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT.
WATSON'S GENERAL STORE, &c.
TUMUT,
Near the ADELONG GOLD-FIELDS.
For Positive Sale.
By order of the Mortgagee.

Valuable Block of Land in the most central part of the rising and important TOWNSHIP OF TUMUT, comprising about half-an-acre, together with all those EXTENSIVE BUSINESS PREMISES erected thereon, known as WATSON'S GENERAL STORE, and other buildings.

R. P. RICHARDSON has received instructions from the mortgagee to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Bank-buildings, THIS DAY, the 15th August, at 11 o'clock,
All that piece or parcel of land, having a frontage of 66 feet to the MAIN ROAD by a depth of 330 feet, and containing half-an-acre in the flourishing township of TUMUT, and on which are erected the following extensive BUSINESS PREMISES, viz—
LOT 1.—WATSON'S GENERAL STORE—substantial brick building, containing shop, large cellar underneath, with comfortable parlour and bedroom at the back. *,* The walls of this building are of 14 inches brick, and are put up in a faithful and workmanlike manner.—A snug WEATHERBOARD COTTAGE, adjoining the store, containing comfortable sitting and bedrooms.
LOT 2.—A capital TWO-ROOMED COTTAGE, with brick front, facing the road, having at the rear detached bakehouse, containing a large brick oven, &c.; also a detached substantial slab-built store, 15 feet by 21 feet, well shingled.
☞ The attention of speculators and those seeking a PERMANENT INVESTMENT in a FIRST-CLASS BUSINESS PROPERTY, in one of the most rising townships of New South Wales, cannot be too forcibly directed to the above sale. These premises, in the hands of an enterprising man, must always command a large and profitable business, from their position on the main road to, and but a short distance from, the ADELONG GOLD-FIELDS, unquestionably the most populous, productive, and progressive gold-field in the colony, and it only requires energy and a little tact to secure to the purchaser of this property the sure means of accumulating, in a few years, an ample competency.
The Cottage and Bakehouse are let at £39 per annum, and the Store and Cottage adjoining can be let at £200 per annum.
Plan on view at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

BONDI.
Valuable block of Land, containing four acres two roods and nine perches, most beautifully situated, overlooking Bondi and Nelson's Bays, and immediately between the properties of Messrs. O'Brien and Fairfax.

R. P. RICHARDSON has received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Bank-buildings, George-street, THIS DAY, 15th August, at 11 o'clock,
All that valuable block of land, containing four acres two roods and nine perches, close to Bondi and Waverley Roads, overlooking Bondi and Nelson Bays.
☞ This choice piece of land adjoins the properties of Messrs. O'Brien and Fairfax, and is close to the residences of W. Barker, Esq., and J. J. Falconer, Esq. It is bounded on two sides by a capital road of easy access; and from its fine elevated position it commands most extensive views.
All who are desirous of securing a picked site in this favourite and healthy locality are specially invited to inspect the above and attend the sale
Plan and full particulars at the Rooms.

Preliminary Notice.
WEDNESDAY, August 17.
To Merchants Warehousemen, Drapers, and others.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE will sell by auction, at his New Rooms, Wynyard-street, on WEDNESDAY, August 17th, at 11 o'clock,
75 packages of new and seasonable drapery, ready-made clothing, millinery, silks, ribbons, &c., just landed.
Particulars in future advertisements.

TUESDAY'S Drapery Sale.
TUESDAY, 16th August.
To Drapers.
Ex Calders and Columbine.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 400, George-street, on TUESDAY, 16th instant, at 11 o'clock,
The following new goods, ex Calders and Columbine.
Cotton ticks
Calicoes
Dressed hollands
Sheetings, 72, 80, 90
9-8, 7-8, fancy prints
Cashmere robes
Barege ditto
Paisley shawls
Mantles
Printed pongees
China corahs
Ribbons
Persians
Blue and scarlet blankets
White blankets
Flannels
Men's S. T. shirts, D.B.
Men's blue serge shirts
White dressed shirts
Boys' and youths' ditto ditto
Men's regatta shirts
Men's fancy doe trousers
Men's ditto ditto vests
Men's ditto ditto coats
Men's overcoats
Broadcloth, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

Superior Household Furniture.
Brilliant-toned Semi-grand Pianoforte
China, Glass, and Plated Ware
Paintings and Engravings, and other effects.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON is instructed by the executors of the late Dr. M'Ewan, to sell by auction, on the premises, Phillip-street, on TUESDAY, August 16, at 11 o'clock,
All the superior household furniture and effects, comprising
Rosewood carved circular table
Ditto occasional table
Ditto couches, chairs, and easy chairs, covered in damask
Ditto twisted pillar book stands
Walnut wood what-not and music stand
Marble slab pier table
Elegant large and fashionable chimney glass
Handsome eight-light lustre chandelier
Brilliant-toned semi-grand pianoforte, by Oetzmann and Plumb, in handsome rosewood case
Oil paintings and engravings, ornaments
Hair seated chairs and couch
Dining-table, sideboard, cheffonier
China, glass, and plated ware
Large carved front winged bookcase
Small bookcases, fitted with cupboards, &c.
Library table, sofa, and chairs, covered in leather
Large copying press and table
Brass and iron bedsteads and bedding
Chests drawers, wardrobe
Toilet tables and glasses, washstands and furniture
Bedroom sofas and easy chairs
Servants' bedsteads and bedding
Kitchen furniture and utensils,
Together with other effects, as will appear in catalogues now preparing.
☞ On view the day preceding the sale by cards only, obtainable on application at the office of the auctioneer.
Terms, cash.

Valuable Medical Library
Classical and other Works
Surgical Instruments
Anatomical Models, &c.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON is instructed by the executors of Dr. M'Ewan to sell by auction, on the premises, Elizabeth-street, on WEDNESDAY, August 17, at 11 o'clock,
All the valuable medical library
Various classical and other works
A great variety of surgical instruments
Anatomical models, splints, &c.
Terms, cash.
☞ Catalogues are in course of preparation.

Butchers. Butchers. Butchers.

MR. W. FULLAGAR has received instructions from Messrs. G. and Edwin Rouse to sell, at his Yards, Western Road, on TUESDAY, 16th of August, at 12 o'clock,
50 head of prime fat cattle, in lots to suit purchasers.
Also,
150 head of prime fat cattle, on TUESDAY, the 16th of August, at 12 o'clock in lot to suit purchasers.

MONDAY'S Regular Sale.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN will sell, THIS DAY, at auction, at his Mart, Pitt and Park streets, at 11 o'clock,
Household furniture, comprising chests of drawers, cheffoniers, tables, chairs, bedsteads, washstands, sofas, horsehair, and leather-covered easy chairs, stretchers, pier and toilette glasses, kitchen utensils, &c.
Also, clothing, boots, shoes, crockery, glass, watches, jewellery, &c.
Terms, cash.

Important Unreserved Sale of Bostock's Boots and Shoes. First shipment this season of Summer Goods.
205 Trunks, ex Centurion, and Siam.
Day of Sale, TUESDAY, the 16th.
To the Trade, Shippers, and Country Buyers especially.

FRITH and PAYTEN are favoured with instructions from Mr. J. Westbrook to sell, at the Sydney Auction Rooms, on the above date, at 11 o'clock, without the least reserve,
The before mentioned shipments of Bostock's choice summer goods, consisting principally of ladies' black and coloured cashmere boots, to lace and elastic sides (extra widths); cloth boots, goloshed and vamped · children's boots and shoes in great variety; and the usual assortment of men's, youths', and boys' goods, suited for the coming season.
P.S.—The superiority of these goods being so well known to the trade renders a more lengthy announcement superfluous. They are on view at the rooms of the Auctioneers, and all classes of buyers should avail themselves of this opportunity to replenish their stocks with first-class goods.
Terms, liberal, at sale.

WEDNESDAY, August 24th.
COTTAGE and LAND, close to the ASHFIELD STATION.
By order of the Mortgagee.
Without reserve.

G. F. BAKER will sell by auction, at his New Commercial Auction Rooms, Hunter-street, formerly the EMPIRE Office, on WEDNESDAY, August 24th at 11 o'clock,
All that piece or parcel of land in the parish of Concord, county of Cumberland, and colony of New South Wales, being part of the Canterbury Estate, and bounded on the north by the Sydney and Parramatta Railway, on the south by the Liverpool Road, having a frontage thereto of 41 feet by a depth of 102 feet, on the east by allotment No 2, now the property of Mr. Thomas Baker, and on the west by the property of the Sydney and Parramatta Railway Company, being a line bearing north 69 feet.
On which is erected a comfortable cottage of four rooms, outhouses, &c.
For particulars apply at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

WEDNESDAY, August 24th.
Snug City Investment.
Two Brick Houses in Liverpool-street, and South-street, near Sussex-street.

G. F. BAKER will sell by auction, at his new Commercial Auction Rooms, Hunter-street, formerly the EMPIRE Office, on WEDNESDAY, August 24th, at 11 o'clock,
All that piece or parcel of land in the city of Sydney, having a frontage of 18 feet 6 inches to Liverpool-street, by a depth of 45 feet; also, a frontage to South-street of 21 feet, more or less, on which is erected two substantial brick houses; the one fronting Liverpool-street contains three rooms, and is let at 12s. per week; the one fronting South-street contains two rooms, and is let at 7s. per week, with side entrance and convenient yard.
The above property is really worthy the attention of small speculators.
Title, good.
Terms at sale.

Damaged Price's No. 1 Belmont Candles.
To Shippers, Wholesale Dealers, Speculators, Grocers, Storekeepers, and others.
On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Graces, Farlam, master from London.
Damaged by sea water.

JOHN G. COHEN has received instructions from Messrs. Scott, Henderson, and Co., to sell at the Bank Auction Rooms, on TUESDAY next, August 16th, 1859, at 11 o'clock prompt, on account of whom it may concern, ex Graces, Farlam, master, from London,
Damaged by sea water.
WN—174 boxes Price's No. 1 Belmont candles, much damaged
30 ditto ditto, slightly damaged.
Terms, cash.

Damaged Oilmen's Stores.
To Grocers, Storekeepers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on TUESDAY next, August 16th, 1859, at 11 o'clock prompt, on account of whom it may concern, ex Graces, Farlam, master, from London,
— through O over triangle.
Nos. 6448, 6461, 6666, 6469, 6446, 6653, 6545, 6672, 6663, 6593, 6561, 6480, 6493, 6552, 6600, 6434, 6604, 6466, 6639, 6612, 6433, 6536, 6594, 6505, 6490, 6569, 6534, 6557, 6608, 6526, 6487, 6640, 6668, 6578, 6497, 6442, 6449, 6454, 6515, 6664, 6421, 6545, 6557, 6513, 6631, 6562, 6500, 6647, 6572.
17 boxes "star" candles, much damaged
33 ditto ditto, slightly ditto
L.S.D. in diamond
20 casks washing soda, much damaged

	cwt.	qrs	lbs.		qrs.	lbs.	
§ 31	4	0	14	gross	1	10	tare
33	3	3	24	gross	1	9	tare
39	3	2	19	gross	1	8	tare
40	3	3	19	gross	1	10	tare
41	3	3	23	gross	1	10	tare
42	4	0	8	gross	1	10	tare
43	3	3	13	gross	1	8	tare
44	3	3	15	gross	1	10	tare
46	4	0	0	gross	1	8	tare
51	3	3	8	gross	1	10	tare
52	3	3	16	gross	1	10	tare
53	3	3	25	gross	1	10	tare
55	3	3	19	gross	1	10	tare
56	3	3	6	gross	1	10	tare
58	3	3	6	gross	1	10	tare
59	3	3	21	gross	1	10	tare
60	3	3	0	gross	1	10	tare
61	3	3	8	gross	1	10	tare
62	3	3	8	gross	1	10	tare
63	3	3	20	gross	1	10	tare

No. 128 — 1 case Huntley and Palmer's biscuits, slightly damaged
40 tins, 104 lbs. nett
Nos. 132, 135, 136,
3 cases Huntley and Palmer's biscuits, slightly damaged
30 tins, 124 lbs. nett
No. 145 — 1 case Huntley and Palmer's biscuits, slightly damaged
30 tins, 175 lbs. nett.
To be sold with all faults, and at invoice quantities and weights.
Damaged by sea water.
Terms, cash.

Damaged Byass's Bottled Ale and Porter, pints and quarts.
To Wine and Spirit Merchants, Publicans, and others.
On account of whom it may concern; damaged by sea water.
Ex Graces
Ex Calders
Ex Columbine.

JOHN G. COHEN has received instructions from Messrs. Scott, Henderson, and Co. to sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on TUESDAY, August 16, 1859, at 11 o'clock precisely,
On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Graces, Farlam, from London,
A in diamond—
25 cases, each 8 dozen, Byass's ale and porter, pints, slightly damaged
29 cases, each 4 dozen, Byass's ale, quarts, slightly damaged
15 cases, each 4 dozen, Byass's porter, quarts, slightly damaged.
On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Calders, Clyma, master, from London,
C in diamond—
5 cases, each 8 dozen, Byass's ale, pints, slightly damaged
3 cases, each 8 dozen, Byass's porter, pints, slightly damaged.
On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Columbine, Sanders, from London,
J in diamond—
59 cases, each 4 dozen, Byass's ale, quarts, damaged by sea water
35 cases, each 4 dozen, Byass's porter, quarts, damaged by sea water.
Terms, cash.

Highly important Auction Sale of Sixty Packages of Boots and Shoes, from the celebrated manufacturers, Messrs. J. Davies and Sons.
Positive unreserved Sale.
To Country Buyers, Shippers, Storekeepers, Boot and Shoe Buyers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN has received instructions from Messrs. Scott, Henderson, and Co. to sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on THURSDAY, 18th August, 1859, at 11 o'clock precisely,
Sixty packages of boots and shoes, from the well-known manufactory of Messrs. J. Davies and Sons, comprising
Gents' stout calf jockey boots
Ditto ditto wellington boots
Ditto ditto prince's ditto
Ditto best memel mock balmorals
Ditto stout ditto
Men's stout waterproof mining boots
Ditto light calf bluchers
Ditto stout kip bluchers, smooth bradded
Youths' and boys' kip lace boots
Ditto blucher ditto
Ditto light calf oxonian shoes
Children's cloth boots, welts, E.S., T.P.H.
Ditto patent calf shoes and straps
Men's Brussels carpet slippers, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

Brass and Iron Bedsteads.
One of the best and finest assortments imported to this colony.
Most important.
To Upholsterers, Furniture Dealers, Country Buyers, Shippers, Storekeepers, and others.
Positively without the slightest reserve.
Just landed, ex Rachel and Columbine.
Intending Purchasers are respectfully informed that the Bedsteads will be on view at the Rooms in a few days
25 Packages of Peyton and Peyton's Brass and solid Iron Bedsteads, comprising
Solid Iron Children's Swing Cots
Ditto Registered Safety Sides and Canopy, Half Tester
Ditto Children's Cots, moveable sides and pillars
Children's Half Tester Cot, with scroll sides and ends
Solid Iron Four Post Bedsteads, brass vases, &c.
Ditto ditto ditto and foot rail
Parallel tube Four Post Bedsteads
Japan tube four-post bedsteads, head and foot rail
Iron tube Tent Bedsteads
Ditto Four Post ditto
Brass ditto ditto, &c.

JOHN G. COHEN has been favoured with instructions from the importers to submit to public competition, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on FRIDAY, August 19th, 1859, at 11 o'clock prompt,
25 packages of Peyton and Peyton's brass and iron bedsteads, just landed ex Rachel and Columbine, consisting of an excellent assortment, viz.:
Japanned cane, best blue, emerald green, &c., child's swing cot, 3 feet x 1 foot 9 inches
Japanned best blue, cane, &c., child's swing cot, registered safety sides and canopy half-tester, 3 feet x 1 foot 9 inches
Japanned cane, solid iron child's cots, 4 feet x 2 feet
Japanned cane, best blue, &c., solid iron child's cot, moveable sides and pillars, 4 feet x 2 feet
Ditto ditto ditto, with half-tester
Japanned best blue, &c., child's half-tester cot, with scroll sides and ends, 4 feet x 2 feet
Japanned emerald green, &c., solid iron child's cot, 4 feet 3 inches x 2 feet 3 inches
Japanned cane, &c., solid iron four-post bedsteads and brass vases, 6 feet 6 inches x 3 feet
Japanned best blue solid iron four-post bedsteads, brass vases and ornaments
Japanned best blue solid iron four-post bedstead, foot rail, 6 feet 6 inches x 4 feet 6 inches
Japanned emerald green parallel tube four-post bedstead, 6 feet 6 inches x 4 feet 6 inches
Ditto ditto, foot rail and ornamented, 6 feet 6 inches x 4 feet 6 inches
Japanned best blue, &c. four-post parallel tube bedstead, brass ornaments and mounts, 6 feet 6 inches x 4 feet 6 inches
Japanned best blue, &c. superior taper tube four-post bedsteads, head rail
Emerald green, &c., iron tube tent bedsteads, 6 feet 6 inches x 4 feet 6 inches
Cane, maple, green, &c., iron four-post bedsteads, 6 feet 6 inches x 3 feet 6 inches, and 6 feet 6 inches x 4 feet 6 inches
Brass tent bedsteads, 6 feet 6 inches x 4 feet 6 inches
Ditto tube four-post bedstead, 6 feet 6 inches x 4 feet 6 inches.
Terms at sale.

New and Choice Drapery, Slops, &c., now landing, from the Lord Raglan, Namoi, Centurion, &c.
To Warehousemen, Drapers, Storekeepers, and the Trade.
On THURSDAY, 18th,
FRIDAY 19th.
At 11 o'clock each day.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, on the above days, at their Rooms, Pitt-street,
115 packages new and seasonable drapery, slops, &c.

Oilman's Stores and Groceries.
Important Sale, MONDAY, 15th August,
The Balance of the shipments of Oilmen's Stores, Groceries, &c., ex Centurion, Siam, &c.
To Grocers, Merchants, Storekeepers, and others.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, 15th August, at 11 o'clock,
The balance of the shipments of oilmen's stores and groceries, ex Centurion and Siam, not landed in time for Tuesday's sale, &c., &c., without reserve, to close the shipments, comprising—
10 cases Garry's mustard, in ¼-lb tins; 30 cases Colman's ½ lb mustard; 20 cases Crosse and Blackwell's potted meats; 10 cases Whybrow's capers, half-pints; 10 cases Feast's Spanish olives; 5 ditto French olives; 10 boxes Hogarth's fresh salmon; 10 cases, each 2 cwt., Barry and Co.'s chicory; 20 cases half-pints castor oil; 10 cases pints castor oil; 15 cases Albert ½-lb. sardines; 25 cases Whybrow's pints salad oil; 10 cases ditto half-pint sauces; 5 cases ditto ketchup; 10 cases ditto capers; 10 cases ditto red herrings, in tins; 10 cases Hill and Jones' fancy biscuits, assorted; 10 cases maccaroni and vermicelli; 50 cases Whybrow's pint pickles; 50 cases Hill and Ledger's ditto ditto; 20 cases ditto half-pint sauces; 25 cases ½-lb. tins Compton's sardines; 10 cases ¼-lb. tins ditto, Compton's; 25 casks bleached ginger; 2 tons soda crystals; 25 cases Compton Brothers' prime smoked English middles bacon; 500 boxes muscatel raisins, in cases, each 12 boxes; 20 barrels new eleme raisins; 50 boxes ditto ditto; 75 boxes Jordan almonds; 96 quarter-boxes new figs; 200 one-eighths ditto ditto; 3 cases ditto ditto, in cartoons; 10 caroteels fine new Patras currants; 50 barrels ditto ditto, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

Orange Pekoe.
Auction Sale, MONDAY, 15th August.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, 15th August, at 11 o'clock,
250 boxes finest orange pekoe.
Terms at sale.

The Cargo of the Balmoral, from Hobart Town.
For Sale, on MONDAY, 15th August.
Battens, Palings, Shingles.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, on the Circular Quay, THIS DAY, 15th August, at half-past 2 o'clock,
5000 feet battens, hard wood
30,000 Hobart Town shingles
3000 five-feet palings.
Terms at sale.

Eleme Raisins, damaged by sea water.
On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Sebastopol.
SALE on MONDAY, 15th instant.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, 15th August, at 11 o'clock,
74 boxes eleme raisins, slightly damaged
85 ditto ditto, much ditto
41 ditto ditto, very much ditto
Terms, cash.

Spring Shipment of
General Drapery, Fancy Goods, Slops, &c., &c.
Ex Aalborg.
289 Packages of Seasonable Goods,
Being, without doubt, one of the best selected parcels ever offered at auction in Sydney.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions from the importers (Messrs. Montefiore, Graham, and Co.,) to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt and O'Connell streets), on FRIDAY, August 19th, at 11 o'clock,
289 packages of seasonable drapery, slops, &c., comprising—
8-4, 36, and 34-inch grey calicoes, 9-8 supers, 36-inch soft shirtings, Horrocks's A. B, and H rolled shirtings, twilled silesias, 8-4 damasks, 4-4 linen diapers, forfars, cotton and linen ticks, blind ticks, window hollands, 7-8 and 4-4 soft, unions brown bleached and printed drills, 4-4 rough and dressed hollands and mantle linens, ginghams, derrys, plain and printed patterns, drab and sky circassians, black alpacas, gambroons, checked challis, 5-8 black, gros, and ducape, 24-inch black glace, bandannas, oriental and fancy silks, men's kid gloves, habits, ditto josephines, crinoline, plain and checked, book muslins, lappet lenos, mosquito net, cotton pockets, 5-8 cambric handkerchiefs, summer cloth mantles, linen mantles and jackets, parasols, girls' and women's drab and brown straw hats, Paris wool stays, underclothing, brown and grey cotton half-hose, women's white and brown cotton hose, men's brown and grey ditto, merino vests, gauze ditto, brown cotton vests and drawers, cotton pants, white and grey cotton and lace socks, toilet covers, counterpanes and quilts, beaufort and eton ties, silk scarfs, white and regatta shirts, W. and B., Scotch twill shirts, paxton and piccadilly collars, men's black silk hats; drab, merino, and shell ditto; black and grey crinoline ditto, cloth caps, millers' mole trousers, ditto ditto colonial cut, white cantoon ditto, duck and tickleburg ditto; white, brown, and fancy drill ditto; gambroon ditto, fancy tweed and doe ditto, men's alliance sacs, in black cloth, fancy tweed and doeskin, black alpaca, white and drab lustre, grasscloth, silky alpaca and tussore, white drab, &c., fancy quilting, grasscloth and holland vests, &c.
Particulars in Tuesday's issue.
The above is a mere outline of this splendid shipment, which in its detail is unexceptionable.
The whole will be offered at auction on FRIDAY next, sale to commence at 11 o'clock prompt, and will be continued through the day.
Terms, liberal, at sale.

Patna Rice, damaged by sea water.
Auction Sale, THIS DAY, 15th August.
Ex Kermangien, Captain Moller, from San Francisco.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, 15th August, at 11 o'clock,
689 bags Patna rice, slightly damaged
420 ditto ditto, much ditto.
Terms, cash.

Brown's River Potatoes.
Auction Sale, THIS AFTERNOON,
At half-past 2 o'clock.
Ex Balmoral, from Hobart Town.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, on the Circular Quay, THIS DAY, 15th August, at half-past 2 o'clock,
600 bags Hobart Town potatoes.
The auctioneers request particular attention to the sale of the above, the only lot of the celebrated Brown's River potatoes now in the market, they will be sold in lots to suit purchasers, without reserve.
Terms at sale.

Wines, Spirits, and Beer.
Really Unreserved Sale by Auction.
To close several joint accounts.
At the Australian Auction Mart, on TUESDAY, 16th August.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on TUESDAY 16th August, at 11 o'clock,
A large quantity of wines, spirits, and beers, positively without reserve, to close several joint accounts, comprising
17 hogsheads Tosar Brothers (of Cadiz) very fine old pale sherry, OO over P
33 quarter-casks ditto ditto ditto
20 quarter-casks Spence and Buddue's fine pale sherry
18 hogsheads Tosar Brothers' good quality pale sherry
14 quarter-casks ditto ditto ditto
2 hogsheads F. W. Burdon's sherry, double diamond over treble grapes
8 quarter-casks ditto ditto ditto
7 quarter-casks superior port wine
2 hogsheads choice quadruple diamond port wine
8 quarter-casks ditto ditto ditto
367 cases Rosenthal's brandy, very superior
25 hogsheads Swain, Boord, and Co.'s brown brandy
30 ditto Field and Co.'s ditto ditto
19 ditto good brown cognac brandy
20 ditto Rizat's brandy
298 cases fine pale cognac brandy
9 hogsheads foreign rum, 50 o.p.
7 ditto ditto ditto
46 ditto rum
16 ditto whisky, 50 o.p.
26 ditto ditto, 30 o.p.
20 quarter-casks Ramsay's whisky
140 cases Stewart and Co.'s whisky
284 cases Lowndes' old tom
108 ditto Peters' ditto
47 ditto Herwig's ditto
400 cases quarts Dumphy's E. I. pale ale
150 casks Allsopp's bottled ale, &c., &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

Richmond River Cedar.
40,000 Feet, ex Petrel, for Auction Sale, on the Baltic Wharf, TUESDAY AFTERNOON.
To Timber Merchants, Joiners, Cabinetmakers, and Undertakers.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, on the Baltic Wharf, on TUESDAY, 16th August, at half-past 2 o'clock,
40,000 feet superior Richmond River cedar, ex Petrel.
Terms at sale

Morewood and Co.'s Galvanised Corrugated Iron, Zinc, Galvanized Wire, &c.
Important Sale, THURSDAY, 18th August.
To Ironmongers, Country Buyers, Builders, and others.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on THURSDAY, 18th August, at 11 o'clock prompt,
Invoices of Morewood and Co.'s galvanised iron, iron wire, zinc, &c., viz.,
3 cases galvanized corrugated iron, 26 gauge, 6 feet x 2 feet
4 ditto ditto ditto, 24 ditto, ditto 6 ditto x 2 ditto
4 ditto ditto ditto, 24 ditto, ditto, 7 ditto x 2 ditto
4 ditto ditto ditto, 24 ditto, ditto, 8 ditto x 2 ditto
10 ditto G.T. iron, 28 gauge, 6 ditto x 2 ditto
8 ditto ditto, 26 ditto, 6 ditto x 2 ditto
4 ditto ditto, 24 ditto, 6 ditto x 2 ditto
2 ditto ditto, 24 ditto, 6 ditto x 2 ditto six inches
1 ton best prepared fencing wire, No. 3
2 ditto ditto ditto, No. 4
1½ ditto ditto ditto, No. 5
1 ditto ditto ditto, No. 6
10 casks No. 8 sheet zinc
10 ditto No. 9 ditto
10 ditto No. 10 ditto
10 cases No. 10 corrugated ditto, &c.
Terms at sale.

Preliminary Notice.
To Boot and Shoe Makers, Merchants, Shippers, Country Buyers, Speculators, and others.
180 Trunks Poole and Co.'s Boots and Shoes.
Just arrived, and now landing, ex Centurion, from London.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at the Australian Auction Mart Pitt and O'Connell streets, on WEDNESDAY, 17th August, at 11 o'clock,
One hundred and eighty trunks Poole and Co.'s boots and shoes.
Further particulars will appear in future advertisements.

EASTERN CREEK, COUNTY OF CUMBERLAND.
CHOICE DAIRY AND AGRICULTURAL FARM,
About 15 MILES from Parramatta.
Title unquestionable.
Terms at sale.

MORT and CO. have been instructed to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, 17th August,
A VALUABLE FARM of 140 ACRES, on the left bank of Eastern Creek, opposite to MOUNT MACQUARIE, and adjoining Elder's 80-acre grant on the north, and Marsden's 1000-acre grant on the south.
☞ This is a very choice farm, and admirably adapted for dairying and agriculture. The land is good, and the property would make a snug homestead.
Intending purchasers would do well to take advantage of present opportunities, as properties in this district will shortly advance most materially in value. The facilities of railway communication, which will shortly be extended to this portion of the county of Cumberland, will cause properties in the neighbourhood of the line of rail to be sought after, when good land will rise in price. With this fact staring us in the face, the purchase of the above MUST PROVE A PROFITABLE INVESTMENT.
Plan on view at the Rooms, where every information can be obtained.

ALLOTMENT LAND, CAMPERDOWN.
Title, unquestionable.—Terms at sale.

MORT and CO. have been instructed to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, 17th August,
A valuable allotment of land, having 40 FEET, more or less, frontage to THOMAS-STREET, by a depth of 114 feet, and being allotment 15, section B, of the ROCHESTER ESTATE.
☞ This is a capital allotment, and worth looking after by any one in search of such.

HYDE PARK, SYDNEY.
LIVERPOOL-STREET.
MAGNIFICENT BLOCK OF BUILDING LAND.
Title unquestionable.
Terms—One quarter cash deposit. The residue may remain secured upon the property for a term of years at a low rate of interest.

MORT and CO. have been instructed to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, 24th August,
All that valuable block of land fronting Hyde Park, and having 50 FEET, MORE OR LESS, TO LIVERPOOL-STREET, 145 FEET, MORE OR LESS, IN DEPTH.
☞ This splendid block of land adjoins Messrs. BEAUCHAMP and WALLER'S NEW BUILDINGS, near the corner of Macquarie-street South, and is close to LYONS-TERRACE. As a site for private residence, it cannot be surpassed in the city, and there is ample space for the ERECTION OF THREE FIRST-CLASS HOUSES.
Parties on the look out for choice positions should bear in mind how very seldom such a chance as the present occurs—very rarely indeed where the TERMS ARE SO LIBERAL, as the bulk of the purchase money may remain secured upon the property, it would PROVE A CAPITAL SPECULATION to buy the land and build three good houses upon it, the rental from which would not only give a good return in the shape of interest, but a surplus to go towards payment for the ground.
, Fullest particulars may be learned from MORT and CO.

TO NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS AND OTHERS.
For positive Sale.
THE ARMIDALE EXPRESS.
One of the best paying and most promising Journals in the Colony.

MORT and CO. have received instructions from Owen Gorman, Esq., proprietor of the ARMIDALE EXPRESS, to offer by public auction, at The Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, 17th August,
The plant, copyright, and book debts of the ARMIDALE EXPRESS and NEW ENGLAND GENERAL ADVERTISER.
☞ In drawing attention to the sale of this LUCRATIVE INVESTMENT, Mort and Co do not deem it necessary or desirable to swell the advertisement with a detail of particulars which ought only to be communicated to bona fide purchasers; more especially as they are aware that parties at all likely seriously to entertain such an undertaking, would not be influenced by, or rest satisfied with, such statements as could be introduced into an advertisement.
They are in possession of the fullest information on all matters connected with the working of the paper, its circulation, and income, as well as the plant, &c.; and are in a position to satisfy principals upon all these points.
As regards appearance, and the style in which it is got up, "THE ARMIDALE EXPRESS" will bear comparison with any provincial paper in the colonies.
The plant will be found very complete, and in good working order. It includes two presses, a large demy Albion, and a double-demy Columbian, with the necessary type, and of all the various kinds, exhibited in the publication. By a very trifling outlay the size of the paper might be increased. Such an alteration would add very materially to the income—and would only be keeping pace with the increasing demands of the district.
THE POLICY of "THE ARMIDALE EXPRESS" has always been on the POPULAR SIDE, and has therefore secured to it that confidence, which always results in a large circulation and extensive patronage, as an advertising medium.
The only reason why the proprietor of the EXPRESS wishes to part with this valuable property is, that the present conductors are anxious to leave the district, and not being a practical printer himself, he is averse to entrusting his interests to strangers.
, Full particulars may be obtained by application to MORT and CO., the Rooms, Pitt-street, Sydney; or to OWEN GORMAN, Esq., proprietor, THE EXPRESS OFFICE, Armidale.

Preliminary Advertisement.
VILLAGE OF ST. THOMAS, PETERSHAM, close to the Petersham Railway Station.
Title—Unquestionable.
Terms—Very liberal.

MORT and CO. have been instructed to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, ON AN EARLY DATE, of which due notice will be given,
The whole of the Building Lands in the VILLAGE of ST. THOMAS.
☞ This beautiful hamlet occupies the rising ground, close to the Church of St. Thomas, at Petersham, and marshes along the Old and New Canterbury Roads and Fraser's Road. In point of situation it cannot be surpassed anywhere in the neighbourhood, being elevated, and commanding an entire view of the surrounding country. It is now being carefully surveyed, with a view to the alignment of streets, &c., preparatory to sale, and full particulars will be published in a few days.

Prime Fat Wethers.

MR. THOMAS ARGENT has received instructions to sell by auction, at the Homebush Sale Yards, THIS DAY, August 15th, at 11 o'clock,
600 prime fat wethers, in lots to suit purchasers.

MONDAY'S usual General Sale.
At the Homebush Repository, THIS DAY, 15th instant.

THOMAS DAWSON is instructed to sell by auction, at the Homebush Repository, on the above day,
The usual variety of draft and saddle horses
Milch cows, springers, and heifers
Feed oats, drays, carts, trucks, &c.

Imperative Sale by Auction.
Eighteen Acres One Rood and Twenty-seven Perches of Land.
At the risk of Jacob Beavis, the former Purchaser.

MR. JOHN TAYLOR will sell by public auction, without reserve, at Mr. A. Payten's, Australian Arms, Church-street, Parramatta, on TUESDAY, 16th August, at 11 o'clock,
At the risk of Jacob Beavis, and by his agreement dated 23rd day of May, 1859,
18 acres 1 rood and 27 perches of land, situate in the parish of the Field of Mars, being part of the Marian Estate, near the properties of Messrs. Mills, Stephens, and Spurway, and within a short distance from the Kissing Point Road.
Further particulars may be obtained by applying at the Office of the Auctioneer, Church-street, Parramatta.

Richmond.
Heavy Cart Colts and Fillies.

MR. GEORGE GUEST will sell by auction, at his Sale Yards, Bosworth-street, Richmond, on SATURDAY, the 20th August, at 12 o'clock,
Fourteen strong colts and fillies, the property of Samuel B. Dight, Esq.
Parties requiring young heavy horses will do well to attend this sale, as the JD brand is sufficient to guarantee animals of a superior description.
After which will be sold some useful horses, among which is one of the best gig horses in this district.
Terms, cash.

Important Sale.
Township of Terrara, on the Shoalhaven River.
For Sale by Public Auction, on the Ground, on SATURDAY, August 20th, 1859.
The attention of Capitalists, Builders, and all of those who desire at once to secure Choice Building Allotments, is specially solicited.

MR. HENRY G. MORTON has been favoured with instructions from Mrs. De Mestre to sell by auction, on the Ground,
☞ On SATURDAY, August 20th, 1859,
At 1 o'clock prompt,
A most important and valuable portion of the above estate, situated on the bank of the River, in the vicinity of the steam-boat wharf, the Victoria Hotel, the Stores, and the Wesleyan Chapel.
The portion submitted to public competition, consists of 20 allotments, being part of section A, of the following areas:—

No.	a.	r.	p.	No.	a.	r.	p.
1	0	0	37	11	0	1	0
2	0	0	33½	12	0	0	38½
3	0	0	34½	13	0	1	6
4	0	0	37½	14	0	0	39½
5	0	1	0	15	0	0	37½
6	0	1	1	16	0	0	33
7	0	1	2	17	0	0	36
8	0	1	9	18	0	0	38
9	0	0	24	19	0	0	36½
10	0	1	0	20	0	0	35

The auctioneer would wish particularly to draw the attention of parties at a distance to the sale of this really splendid property. Being so well known, it is hardly necessary to state that Terrara occupies a central position, and enjoys a pre-eminence above all other sites in the district for a township. Already the greater portion of the buildings requisite in the establishment of a town—embracing religious edifices of several denominations, stores, and hotel of the first description—are completed; and, when its close proximity to the deep water in the Shoalhaven River and the steamers' wharf (from which there is direct steam communication three times every week from Sydney) is taken into consideration, this property must inevitably become of increasing yearly value; whilst the valuable and extensive buildings now finished, and in progress, proclaim the fact that Terrara must become the metropolis of the Shoalhaven District.
The land has been most carefully surveyed, and the allotments are so laid out that, by purchasing consecutive lots, any party desirous of doing so can secure a block of several acres; the streets are of ample width, and arranged so as to allow of proper drainage.
To small capitalists, and parties desirous of purchasing building sites, the sale of this property offers strong inducements; the terms are such as to bring it within the reach of the most moderate means.
Terms—20 per cent. cash deposit; residue by bills at 3, 6, 9, and 12 months, with interest added at 8 per cent. and security on the property.
☞ Title—Grant from the Crown.
Lithographs will be ready for distribution before the day of sale; application for which, and other information, to be made to Mr. MORTON, Shoalhaven.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.
Sheriff's Office, Sydney, 12th August, 1859.
GUNN v. GREVILLE.

THIS DAY (Monday), the 15th instant, at noon, at the Defendant's Residence, near Mr. Dind's, North Shore, the SHERIFF will cause to be sold household furniture, &c.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.
Sheriff's Office, Sydney, 13th August, 1859.
DORNEY v. HOLLAND.

ON WEDNESDAY next, the 27th instant, at noon, at the Livery Stables, King and Elizabeth streets, Sydney, the SHERIFF will cause to be sold by public auction (unless this execution be previously satisfied),
The defendant's advertising van, horse, and harness.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1489784

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

Saturday Evening.

The amount of Customs duties paid to-day is as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Brandy	217	15	0
Gin	249	18	5
Liqueurs, cordials, or strong waters	4	11	3
Whisky	31	1	0
Rum	101	5	0
Perfumed spirits	0	4	0
Wine	51	18	0
Tobacco and snuff	97	2	0
Tea	52	10	0
Coffee and chicory	0	3	0
Opium	70	10	0
Pilotage	47	7	4
Dues	3	0	0
Total	£727	3	0

The Lord Ashley arrived to-day from New Zealand, with 1107 ozs. 10 dwts. of gold-dust.

The quantity of gold shipped by the Salsette is 62,699 sovereigns. Of this quantity, 32,699 sovereigns are shipped by private individuals, and the remainder by the Bank of New South Wales. The high rate of exchange charged for bills has no doubt caused remittances to be made in this manner, because by doing so a saving of ½ per cent. is effected.

We have papers from Nelson, New Zealand, to the 6th instant. The *Examiner* of that date says:—

In reviewing the commercial aspect of the past month we have no material change to report, although we understand that the business done has, on the whole, been of a much more sound and healthy nature than that which we formerly remarked upon as bordering too much upon speculative trading.

There has been a slight activity exhibited in the grain market; wheat, more especially, commanding full rates; and, by late departures to Australia, some fifty tons flour and several thousand bushels of wheat have been exported.

The fall in the price of wool, confirmed by late advices, will, of course, operate considerably against the province; and if the dreaded rupture should take place, and plunge England into active war, we fear that the woolgrowers must prepare themselves for a further decline than the 3d per pound already established.

The new tariff came into operation at this port yesterday. In some cases the tax amounts to a prohibitory one, as in pickles, sauces, oils, &c., known as oilmen's stores.

The Gold Fields Act, which imposes an export duty of 2s. 6d. an ounce on gold, was also put in force here yesterday; and it is to be hoped that a judicious expenditure of the revenue thereby realised will assist in opening up the auriferous districts so valuable to this province.

The following is an abstract of the cargoes of the several vessels which cleared from London and Liverpool during the month of May, and which have not yet arrived:—

Red Gauntlet, 825 tons, from London: Plain cottons, £3519; coloured ditto, £186; printed ditto, £232; woollens, £25; worsteds and stuffs, £497; flannels, £352; linen, £68; silks and velvets, £135; bonnets, £79; ribbons, £50; French ditto, 2 cases; millinery, £356; hosiery, £822; haberdashery, £1890; French gloves, 3 cases; stays, £61; parasols and umbrellas, £66; cotton and linen shirts, £61; apparel, £3592; carpets and rugs, £40; straw hats, £64; foreign straw hats, 2 cases; silk hats, £115; felt hats and caps, £745; foreign ditto, 1 case; wrought leather, £10,109; waterproof indiarubber goods, £114; saddlery, £1813; floorcloth, £58; books, £1503; paper, 197 cwt.; stationery, £359; paperhangings, £159; upholstery, £569; iron bedsteads, £151; tinware, £299; brushware, £182; plated and papier mache goods, £80; toys, £50; foreign ditto, 11 cases; pianos, £537; foreign musical instruments, 2 cases; clocks and watches, £10; foreign goods, not described, 10 cases; corks, 2405 lbs.; tools, £15; cutlery, £927; saws, £10; spades, £43; camp ovens, £43; firearms, £100; general hardware, £5183; bar and rod iron, 108 tons 18 cwt.; sheet iron, 5 tons 13 cwt.; galvanized iron, 29 tons 3 cwt.; shot, 7 tons 5 cwt.; copper, 1 ton 2 cwt.; tin plates, £60; nails, 28 tons 6 cwt.; wire, 21 tons 5 cwt.; zinc, 2 tons 10 cwt.; steel, 2 tons 5 cwt.; linseed oil, 409 gallons; rape oil, 50 gallons; turpentine, 25 gallons; varnish, £11; paints, £553; glue, 5 cwt.; flint glass, £47; glass bottles, 118; marble, £60; small twine, £213; bushel and gunny bags, £140; canvas, £380; agricultural implements, £196; machinery, £20; sawn wood, 7 loads; gunpowder, 107 cwt.; blacking, 4 barrels; brandy, 581 gallons; British spirits, 1427 gallons; red wine, 44 gallons; white wine, 598 gallons; beer in bulk, 735 barrels; beer in glass, 75 barrels; cheese, 10 cwt.; malt, 200 quarters; bacon and hams, 8 cwt.; assorted oilmen's stores, £1092; sardines, 15 cwt.; salmon, 25 cwt.; vinegar, 200 gallons; foreign salad oil, 193 gallons; pepper and spices, 20 cwt.; groceries, £30; mustard, £12; starch, £74; blue, £51; arrowroot, 30 cwt.; tapioca, 20 cwt.; oatmeal, 195 cwt.; white salt, 50 tons; other alkalies, 1 ton; sulphuric acid, 30 carboys; candles, 40 cwt.; soap, 114 cwt.; perfumery, £144; raisins, 40 cwt.; almonds, 41 cwt. French plums, 10 cwt.; liquorice juice, 3 cwt.; sugar, 5 cwt.; tea, 12 cwt.; confectionary, £437; succades, 30 cases; apothecary ware, £947; lucifers, 18 cases. Total declared value of cargo, £48,163.

Ferdinand Brumm, 818 tons, from London: Plain cottons, £415; coloured ditto, £35; printed ditto, £26; woollens, £74; worsteds and stuffs, £460; muslins, £100; millinery, £141; haberdashery, £25; apparel, £4490; blankets, £375; straw hats, £300; foreign ditto, 10 cases; felt hats and caps, £80; wrought leather, £1200; saddlery, £282; books, £100; paper, 88 cwt.; stationery, £235; upholstery, £233; iron bedsteads, £357; brushware, £43; turnery, £4; toys, £161; foreign ditto, 6 cases; pianos, £50; foreign goods, not described, 1 case; corks, 3587 lbs.; tools, £38; spades, £60; firearms, £96; general hardware, £960; bar and rod iron, 75 tons; sheet iron, 2 tons 8 cwt.; plate iron, 4 tons 9 cwt.; galvanized iron, 23 tons 1 cwt.; shot, 4 tons 4 cwt.; copper, 11 tons 10 cwt.; nails, 7 tons; wire, 7 cwt.; linseed oil, 2500 gallons; olive oil, 250 gallons; turpentine, 500 gallons; paints, £343; glue, 20 cwt.; flint glass, £31; foreign ditto, 3 cases; earthenware, £18; small twine, £146; woolpacks, £229; agricultural implements, £152; railway materials, £1500; machinery, £100; sawn wood, 7 loads; blacking, 21 barrels; tobacco, 2666 lbs.; brandy, 4827 gallons; rum, 4726 gallons; geneva, 3440 gallons; cider, 270 gallons; red wine, 4338 gallons; white wine, 1550 gallons; beer in bulk, 1048 barrels; beer in glass, 176 barrels; provisions, £30; malt, 200 quarters; bacon and hams, 9 cwt.; salt fish, £84; assorted oilmen's stores, £1457; salmon, 26 cwt.; vinegar, 1500 gallons; foreign salad oil, 160 gallons; pepper and spices, 12 cwt.; mustard, £30; starch, £200; sago, 73 cwt.; chicory, 40 cwt.; foreign candles, 104 cwt.; soap, 6 cwt.; perfumery, £26; currants, 498 cwt; almonds, 20 cwt.: confectionary, £50; apothecary ware, £104; lucifers, 19 cases; vestas, 11 cases. Total declared value of cargo, £24,853.

Woolloomooloo, 627 tons, from London: Coloured cottons, £2141; plain ditto, £4554; printed ditto, £4276; woollens, £723; worsteds and stuffs, £3477; flannels, £117; linen, £1988; cotton and woollens, £2427; muslins, £1838; silk and woollens, £9127; silk and velvets, £3679; bonnets, £355; ribbons, £1346; French ditto, 1 case; millinery, £4266; French ditto and flowers, 2 cases; hosiery, £976; haberdashery, £7852; French gloves, 8 cases; French stays, 2 cases; parasols, £441; umbrellas, £119; silk handkerchiefs, £600; cotton ditto, £78; apparel, £16,824; toilet and table covers, £88; bedcovers and counterpanes, £311; straw hats, £110; foreign ditto, 5 cases; silk ditto, £240; felt hats and caps, £697; foreign hats, 7 cases; wrought leather, £10,024; saddlery, £298; floorcloth, £60; books, £152; paper, 28 cwt.; stationery, £428; upholstery, £6; brushware, £60; turnery, £46; plated and papier mache goods, £400; toys, £20; foreign musical instruments, 5 cases; clocks and watches, £85; foreign goods, not described, 31 cases; cutlery, £190; spades, £40; general hardware, £426; galvanized iron, 3 tons, 2 cwt.; shot, 2 tons; copper, 8 cwt.; nails, 7 tons 6 cwt.; linseed oil, £290 gallons; varnish, £34; paints, £190; glue, 2 cwt.; foreign flint glass, 3 cases; earthenware, £15; foreign ditto, 4 cases; ship cordage, £10; railway materials, £3100; machinery, £30; saltpetre, 15 cwt.; blacking, 28 barrels; brandy, 3428 gallons; rum, 3966 gallons; geneva, 464 gallons; British spirits in bulk, 110 gallons; ditto in glass, 672 gallons; perfumed spirits, 129 gallons; white wine, 484 gallons; beer, in bulk, 277 barrels; ditto, in glass, 1 barrel; provisions, £52; bacon and hams, 85 cwt.; assorted oilmen's stores, £823; patent groats, 5 cwt.; oatmeal, 20 cwt.; candles, 28 cwt.; foreign ditto, 89 cwt.; soap, 10 cwt.; perfumery, £405; raisins, 30 cwt.; currants, 41 cwt.; carraway seed, 2 cwt.; liquorice juice, 2 cwt.; ginger, 17 cwt.; apothecary ware, £93. Total declared value of cargo, £80,051.

Parsee, 1170 tons, from London: Paper, 180 cwt.; stationery, £67; holloware, £41; bar and rod iron, 13 tons 15 cwt.; galvanised iron, 2 tons 1 cwt.; earthenware, £240; railway materials, £2720; machinery, £520; beer, in bulk, 375 barrels; pepper and spices, 20 cwt.; arrowroot, 10 cwt.; tapioca, 10 cwt.; cement, 50 barrels. Total declared value of cargo, £5758.

Autumnus, 362 tons, from Liverpool: Haberdashery, £6; apparel, £175; wrought leather, £168; saddlery, £80; floorcloth, £250; paper, 34 cwt.; stationery, £31; upholstery, £130; corks, 4800 lbs.; general hardware, £165; plate iron, 6 cwt.; galvanised iron, 15 tons 9 cwt.; nails, 7 cwt.; earthenware, £321; machinery, £375; slates, 75 tons; British spirits, in glass, 287 gallons; ditto, in bulk, 293 gallons; red wine, 121 gallons; white wine, 186 gallons; beer, in bulk, 75 barrels; cheese, 47 cwt.; bacon and hams, 56 cwt.; assorted oilmen's stores, £575; white salt, 83 tons; coals, 25 tons. Total declared value of cargo, £4121.

Tyra, 276 tons, from Liverpool: Haberdashery, £266; foreign hats, 3 cases; saddlery, £100; upholstery, £450; jewellery, £300; spades, £14; general hardware, £874; nails, 7 cwt.; wire, 6 tons 10 cwt.; zinc, 2 tons 5 cwt.; paints, £170; flint glass, £68; earthenware, £98; glass bottles, £52; agricultural implements, £88; machinery, £28; rum, 1757 gallons; geneva, 319 gallons; beer in bulk, 286 barrels; bacon and hams, 115 cwt.; groceries, £45; mustard, £30; white salt, £70 tons; soda, 5 tons. Total declared value of cargo, £4767.

Forest Queen, 502 tons, from Liverpool: Apparel, £109; saddlery, £97; books, £85; toys, £5; corks, 840 lbs.; tobacco pipes, 201 cases; camp ovens, £124; general hardware, £1001; bar and rod iron, 3 tons 11 cwt.; pig iron, 170 tons; galvanized iron, 16 tons 17 cwt.; woolpacks, £200; agricultural implements, £190; machinery, £919; bricks, 9 mille; sawn wood, 146 loads; British spirit, in glass, 662 gallons; ditto in bulk, 701 gallons; white wine, 22 gallons; beer, in bulk, 551 barrels; ditto, in glass, 13 barrels; salt fish, £114; assorted oilmen's stores, £65; blue, £28; pearl barley, 160 cwt.; oatmeal, 120 cwt.; white salt, 9 tons; whiting, 7 tons. Total declared value of cargo, £7527.

From the *Economist* of the 18th of June we extract the following items of commercial intelligence:—

The accounts of the Bank of England, compared with those of last week, exhibit—

A decrease of circulation of		£559,420
An increase of public deposits of		1,357,946
A decrease of other deposits of		1,145,261
No change in the amount of Government securities.		
A decrease of other securities of		337,443
A decrease of bullion of		6,846
An increase of rest of		2,446
An increase of reserve of		603,284

Although the large increase in the Government deposits (partly accounted for by the payment on the Indian loan on Tuesday), was to a considerable extent neutralised by the withdrawals of private deposits, the simultaneous decrease in the "other" securities has led to a considerable increase in the reserve. The coin and bullion have only slightly varied.

Subjoined is our usual weekly table, affording a comparative view of the Bank returns, the Bank rate of discount, the price of Consols, the price of wheat, and the leading exchanges, during a period of four years, corresponding with the present date:—

At corresponding dates with the present week	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.
	£	£	£	£
Circulation, including bank post bills	20,008,143	19,457,946	20,241,535	21,323,439
Public deposits	4,112,418	7,603,966	6,062,630	8,577,343
Other deposits	10,218,761	9,441,178	13,654,427	14,787,501
Government securities	11,226,468	10,325,131	10,630,123	11,281,376
Other securities	14,317,079	18,679,198	14,648,140	18,712,469
Reserve of notes and coin	7,300,043	6,612,070	12,947,045	11,991,826
Coin and bullion	12,058,792	10,909,255	17,919,450	17,551,041
Bank rate of discount	5 p.c.	6 p.c.	3 p.c.	3 p.c.
Price of Consols	94¾ xd	93 xd	95¼ xd	92¾ xd
Average price of wheat	68s 1d	60s 0d	44s 7d	51s 1d
Exchange on Paris (short)	25 40	25 30	25 5	25 5 25 10
Ditto Amsterdam ditto	11 17	11 17 11 18	11 14¾ 11 15	11 12 11 13
Ditto Hamburg (3 months)	13 10	13 8¾	13 6¾ 13 7	13 3¼ 13 4¼

At the corresponding period of the year 1856, the money market presented a continued tendency to improvement, although during the week referred to, an instalment of one million fell due on the last of the loans contracted for the Russian war. Great discouragement prevailed on the Paris Bourse, which was so over-weighted with the mass of new securities incessantly created, that extraordinary measures of relief were rendered necessary at each "settlement." The English funds had just received the benefit of some reassuring ministerial statements relating to the enlistment dispute with the United States. In 1857, although a single packet for the East was upon the point of taking the enormous sum of £1,142,616 in specie, nearly all silver, Australian gold was flowing freely into the Bank, whose minimum rate was accordingly lowered from 6½ to 6 per cent. The Bank of France had also reduced the premium on their foreign gold purchases from 6 to 4 per mille. In 1858 there was an extraordinary accumulation of unemployed money, and first-class bills were discounted at 2½ per cent. In politics, the immediate feature was the retirement of General Espinasse (who has just perished in Italy) from the post of Minister of the Interior in France.

Austria, by an Imperial decree just issued, has notified to the holders of the National Loan—a loan raised eight years ago, when the Emperor was in great straits—that they will henceforward, during the continuance of the war, receive their dividends, not in specie, as was solemnly promised, but in bank-notes, at the fixed rate of 125 florins in paper for every 100 florins in specie. This proceeding involves a palpable breach of faith. The depreciation of the paper currency is already much more than 25 per cent., and may soon assume still more unfavourable proportions, especially if expedients of this confiscatory character be persevered in. Included in the decree is a proviso that any holder who is so inclined may forego his dividends altogether, and receive in lieu of the composition now offered, fresh Government bonds, redeemable with compound interest at the expiration of five years. As if any one in his senses—compulsion apart—would accept this offer in the present critical position of the Empire!

It is announced that Government have entered into arrangements with the engineers, Messrs. Lionel Gisborne and Co., to lay a submarine line of telegraph direct from Falmouth to Gibraltar—a distance of 1100 miles. The cable is to contain only one wire. This is a Government undertaking, but, under liberal arrangements, may be rendered extremely useful to commerce. The motive of the authorities for dispensing with the agency ordinarily employed—viz., that of a public company—is involved in obscurity. By the ultimate extension of the cable from Gibraltar to Malta and Alexandria, which will doubtless be required, a communication will be secured between England and the Red Sea and India Telegraph entirely independent of the continental system of wire.

The directors of the National Provincial Bank of England have declared a half-yearly dividend, at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, and also a bonus of 7½ per cent., payable on the 14th July.

Messrs. Hunter, Houghton, and Co.'s Batavia Circular, of 24th May, reports as follows:—

Arrack, No. 1 (4 per cent over proof).—Sales have been made at 65f per leaguer, which is now the market rate.

Coffee, Java.—There are no stocks. A small parcel has been sold at Sourabaya at 36f per picul. We shall soon begin to have new coffee to market.

Coffee, Padang.—There is none in the place. Government sells at auction, at Padang Uito, June next, about 40,000 piculs, which we expect will go high, consequent on the late favourable European advices for this staple. Nominal value here, 36f per picul.

Nutmegs, No. 1 Bencoolen.—Sales of some 60 piculs, at 95f per picul.

Mace, No. 1 Bencoolen.—Procurable at 50f per picul.

Pepper, black.—Some black Bencoolen has been sold at 21½f per picul.

Ditto, white.—There is none in the market.

Rattans.—Supplies are rather light, but the demand for them is unabated; say, Banjermassing about 10½f per picul, other sorts according to quality.

Rice.—Transactions in this staple have been limited since our last, and we quote cargo quality at 115f to 120f per koyang; white rice, at 135f to 140f per koyang; white table, at 160f to 180f per koyang.

Sugar.—The last mail, of 10th April, from London, bringing news of the almost certainty of war, will probably affect the price of this staple. Since the mail came in we have heard of no transactions, though shortly before some 12,000 piculs were contracted for at the Eastward, at 17f per picul for No. 16 of the Dutch Trading Company's standard numbers, and this may be taken as about the market rate. In September, Government sell at auction 40,000 piculs of sugar, principally No. 18, or nearly.

Freights.—Without improvement. The last charter of a foreign ship is that of the Lady Alice, to London direct, at 17s 6d per ton for dead weight, and 75s for light freight. At the Eastward some ships have accepted £1 per ton, rice, to the Channel, for orders. In the course of two months we look for some improvement in freights, when our produce for the new crop comes in. The English ship Planet, and Areta, are lying here without destination. Several ships have been condemned, and sold here since our last, at about 5000f to 7000f each. We have just sold the Murray River steamer Leichhardt, 97 tons register, and 50-horse power nominal, to the Dutch Government, for 84,000f.

Exchange.—Some transactions have taken place for this mail at 11½f per £, 6 months' sight. On Holland, the Government is drawing at par. Exchange on Singapore is 2 65-100f per dollar; on China, 2 65-100f. also.

Specie and Gold.—Sovereigns are much wanted, and would now fetch 12½f to 12 35-100 each. Colonial are dull at 11½f each. Mexican dollars are saleable at 2 70-100f each. Australian gold, of 23 carats and upwards, is much wanted, and would now fetch 45f per real of 416 grains troy.

Memo.—On the 8th March last, the Governor-General published a "Besluit," or Order in Council, rescinding the permission previously accorded, and prohibiting the importation of cotton and woollen goods at any of the sixteen ports in Java to be opened on 1st July next: so that this class of manufactures will have to be imported at Batavia, Samarang, or Sourabaya, the same as formerly. This is perhaps just as well, as the temptation to smuggle cotton goods (which pay a duty of 25 per cent.) from Singapore, through some of the most obscure places, would have been too great, and doubtless have led to much litigation.

The Aalborg arrived to-day from London, with 2500 bags salt, and a general merchandise.

Sunday Evening.

The arrivals to-day have been the Telegraph, from Liverpool, and Bostonian, from London, with general cargoes, including a large quantity of salt.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of the deceased Mr. JOHN BRAZER are invited to attend his Funeral, to move from the residence of his father-in-law, Mr. John M'Millan, No 4, Windmill-street, THIS (Monday) AFTERNOON, at a quarter to 3 o'clock. JAMES CURTIS, undertaker, No. 59, Hunter-street.

WANTED, to be known, DARBYSHIRE'S Furniture and Bedding Warehouse, 342, Sussex-street, near Liverpool-street. N.B.—New and second-hand furniture always on hand; also a splendid Barrel Organ, playing sixty airs.

NEW GOODS, just opened, received ex Siam, and other late arrivals.—JOHN HILL, junior, and SON have now on view, at their Warehouse, in King-street, the following new goods,
Handsome mahogany wardrobes, with plate glass fronts
Drawing-room sofas and lounges of the newest and best designs, with easy chairs to match
Drawing-room and dining-room chairs, various patterns
Loo, card, and occasional tables in walnut and rosewood
First-class telescope dining tables, with screws
Pedestal writing tables, mahogany and oak hall chairs
Whatnots, in walnut and rosewood
Invalid chairs, superior quality; double and single perambulators, with and without hoods
Handsome hall lamps
Fancy tables, table mats, and Chinese clothes baskets
Brussels and tapestry carpets, handsome hearth rugs, and door slips
Cocoa fibre door mats, gig wool mats
Coir and China matting, various widths, and floorcloths in every variety of pattern.
The whole, together with their extensive stock of English and colonial manufactured furniture, will be sold at low prices, in order to make room for further shipments daily expected to arrive.
JOHN HILL, junior, and SON, cabinetmakers and importers, Australian Furniture Warehouse, 100, King-street, Sydney.

CHILDREN'S PERAMBULATORS.—Double and Single PERAMBULATORS, with and without hoods, at JOHN HILL, junior, and SON, importers, Australian Furniture Warehouse, 100, King-street, Sydney.

FLOORCLOTHS! FLOORCLOTHS!! FLOORCLOTHS!!!—The best and most extensive stock of superior well-seasoned FLOORCLOTHS in the colony, in every variety of pattern, at JOHN HILL, junior, and SON, importers, Australian Furniture Warehouse, No. 100, King-street, Sydney.

FLOORCLOTHS, FLOORCLOTHS, CARPETS, CARPETS.—Buy your Carpets at PARKER and BATES', the cheapest house in Sydney. London Carpet and Floorcloth Warehouse, next Purkis and Lambert's, 365, George-street.
PARKER and BATES, proprietors.

EX OVERLAND MAIL.—The undersigned are now in receipt of a large and varied assortment of novelties, comprising
SILKS
LACES
MANTLES
Suitable for the approaching season; further particulars of which will appear in a few days.
THOMPSON, SYMONDS, and CO.

EX MAIL STEAMER BOMBAY.—
Open and ready for inspection:
CAMBRIC MUSLIN SLEEVES and COLLARS, richly embroidered and trimmed with ribbon and real Valenciennes lace
BOOK MUSLIN, ditto ditto
LAPPETS and NECKTIES, in black and white Maltese lace
Coiffeurs, in real and imitation black lace
The NEW VIOLETTE COIFFEUR
BLOND and SOUFFLE FALLS, trimmed with ribbon, from 15s. each
The NEW BLOND FALL, trimmed with coloured Maltese lace (circular shape)
Rich bonnet ribbons, in the newest styles and most fashionable colours
Black crape and mourning bonnet ribbons
Neck ribbons, in moiré chenie, and chintz brocades
The NEW GARNITURE SASH RIBBON, shaded check
PARASOLS, in all colours, with deep fringes, ivory handles
The MARCHIONESS Parasol, quite new and very choice
Large silk parasols (without fringes), in brown, dark blue, drab, green, and black
Sun shades, in light and dark colours
Trimmings in every variety of pattern and shade
Fringes, plain and spaced, all colours
Ditto black and white, in all widths, plain and crimped
Fashionable plumes for ladies bonnets and hats.
THOMPSON, SYMOND, and CO., George and Barrack streets.

NEW GOODS OPENED (THIS DAY), ex "Centurion"
2 cases of Josephine kid gloves, only 3s. per pair
2 ditto of fancy silks
2 ditto black glace ditto
1 ditto ditto Spitalfields ducapes
1 ditto opera mantles—"The Marchioness"
3 ditto summer cloth mantles, 7s. 6d to 18s. 6d.
1 ditto ditto ditto ditto children's, 6s. 6d. to 12s. 6d.
2 ditto black moire antique mantles
3 ditto challi dresses, 18 yards, 14s. 9d.
1 ditto new poplin dresses, 12s. 9d.
2 ditto French bonnet ribbons, 7½d. to 9½d.
3 ditto spring cambrics, new designs
2 ditto parasols—"The Duchess."
The above goods are purchased direct from the manufactories for cash, and on inspection will be found to be the cheapest lot of goods ever imported to this colony.
WALTHAM RUSH, 235, Pitt-street.

ON SALE by the undersigned, wholesale and retail—
Gold oak leaf lace, of various breadths
Gold navy ditto, ditto
Gold Austrian wave ditto, ditto
Gold embroidered crowns, anchors, cannons, grenades, &c.
Gold embroidered navy, military, medical, and commissariat ornaments
Gold shoulder cord
Gold braid, &c.
Gold embroidered buttons
Gold and silver livery bands
Gold tinsel lace and tassels
English and French cap peaks and straps
Tissue paper (by the ream only)
Military and navy caps made to order.
B. MOUNTCASTLE, hat manufacturer and importer, 319, George-street; also at the Branch Establishment, 64, Market-street.

NOW LANDING, by the undersigned, ex Siam.—14 cases of the best and most fashionable black and drab HATS, black, blue, and tweed cloth CAPS; fancy silk and velvet ditto.
Every description of hats made to order.
Country storekeepers are reminded that they can get the sizes only that they may want, and thus avoid the accumulation of bad stock.
B. MOUNTCASTLE, manufacturer and importer, 319, George-street; also, at the Branch Establishment, 64, Market-street.

AT "LA VILLE DE PARIS," 342, George-street.—New Goods, ex Centurion, opened THIS DAY.
Parasols!!!—browns, drabs, and fancy colours, all new designs, including the much-admired marchioness, with tufted fringes and trimmings
Swiss spotted muslins—bird's-eye spots, in whites, and colours for mantles and jackets
Limerick lace dresses, flounced, white and black
Fine white tarletans, expressly for evening wear
Superior black Brussels net, for ball dresses
French wreaths and head dresses, in flowers
Josephine kid gloves, all sizes and colours, guaranteed the very best quality, 3s. 6d. a pair
Young ladies' ditto, in whites and colours
Spaced silk fringes, in every shade, together with a large assortment of fancy dress buttons.
WILLIAM PRICE, "La Ville de Paris."

STEEL SKIRTS!! Steel Skirts!!—Two cases, ex Centurion, just opened, at "La Ville de Paris," 342, George-street.

STEEL CORD!!! Steel Cord!!! for Ladies' Petticoats, just opened, at "La Ville de Paris," 342, George-st.

FRENCH GLOVE DEPOT.—A full assortment of Gentleman's Mercery; just received. LEWIS (late Pillet), 10, Hunter-street.

CHEAP NEW GOODS, at LINCOLNSHIRE HOUSE—
Checked glace silks, wide width, 2s. 11d.
Rich black satinet, 2s. 6½d., with 4s. 9d.
French black glace, wide width, 2s. 11d.
White glace, 2s. 6½d., usual price 4s. 6d.
China silk dresses, 15s. 6d., worth 27s.
Good muslin dresses, small pattern, 3s. 9d.
French muslins, by the yard, 4½d. and 6½d.
French bareges, all wool, 8½d. and 10½d.
Printed barege dresses, only 6s. 6d.
French muslin robes, 12s. 6d., worth 18s. 6d.
French chintz muslins, 7s. 6d., worth 12. 6d.
Checked tweed dresses, 3s. 9d.
Hoyle's prints, 2s. 9d. the dress
China matting, best quality, 10½d.
Brown hats, 1s 11d, worth 4s. 6d.
Felt hats, 3s. 11d, usual price 7s. 6d.
Brown ribbons, 6½d., worth 1s.
Gambroons and shepherds' plaids, 1s.
1000 cards fancy trimmings, 1s 9d. per card
French ginghams, 3s. 6d. the dress
Ladies are respectfully invited to inspect the above new goods; they are the cheapest and best in Sydney.
J. WETHERILL, George-street, near Hunter-street; and at 75, William-street, Woolloomooloo.

COLONIAL TWEED.—
Colonial plain tweed
Ditto shepherds and 42nd plaids
Ditto heather mixture, doe and tweed
Ditto Bedford cord, &c.
Are manufactured from first-class wool by M. M. CAMPBELL, late Thomas Barker and Co., Sussex-street, Sydney.

WANTED, to inform Publicans, Shippers, and others, that the undersigned, having had placed in his hands 150 hogsheads of first-class English ales, October brewing, filled up and guaranteed for immediate sale, which, in consequence of the great depression in commercial affairs, he is enabled to sell at the following reduced prices, viz., Perks and Co's and Bass's celebrated Burton ales, £5 10s.; Guest's Bedford ale, Furze's XXX London ale, Tetley's Yorkshire ale, £5 10s.; Cobb's superior Margate ale, the strongest brewed in England, at £6. GOLDSMITH, Wholesale Wine, Spirit, and Porter Merchant, 488, 490, and 492, George-street, opposite Fruit Market. N.B.—Country orders, with remittances or Sydney reference punctually attended to. Terms, cash.

JAMES WALKER, Ironmonger, has just received, ex Queen of England—
Ornamental portable zinc washstands, with fittings, suitable for offices, ship cabins, &c
Wire meat safes, 18, 20, 22, 24 inches
Coal scoops, in variety, very cheap
Japanned watercans, 4, 5, 6, and 8 quarts
Galvanised iron buckets, slop pails
Foster's spades, extra strapped and riveted
Shot, powder flasks
Block tin rattles, tea and coffee pots
Japanned deed boxes, 14 to 24 inches
Fry pans, shovels, gridirons
Also a general assortment of ironmongery goods.
Barrack and York streets.

IRON BEDSTEADS.—Dovetail Iron Bedsteads of superior quality, and very low priced, in brass and iron, with solid and tube pillars of all sizes and make. Mattresses palliasses, bolsters, and pillows to suit. At JAMES WALKER'S, Barrack and York streets.

KIRKMAN and SON'S PIANOFORTES.—W. J. JOHNSON and CO beg to draw public attention to their stock of Kirkman and Son's Pianos, consisting of grands and cottages, in every variety of wood. These instruments are prepared to resist the influences of extreme climates. They stand therefore well in tune, their touch is elastic, and their tone brilliant. The prices, moreover, are very moderate for pianos so substantially made.
W. J. JOHNSON and CO., 172, Pitt-street.
N B.—One of Kirkman's full concert grands, in an elegant walnut wood case, is expected almost immediately.

ON SALE, PIANOS, in all the varieties of modern construction, just landed and on view at the stores of the undersigned. ANDERSON, BROTHERS, Pitt-street North.

GILLAM'S SUPERIOR TABLE KNIVES.—JOSEPH GILLAM, manufacturer of every description of cutlery, respectfully invites buyers to inspect his stock of ivory, stag, and black table knives, with best argentine plated forks and patent roller steels.

GILLAM'S SUPERIOR RAZORS.—JOSEPH GILLAM has on view a splendid assortment of colonial-made RAZORS; likewise made expressly to his order—Rodgers' Old English Razor, Mappin's lancet-edge razor, Mechi's silver-steel razor, Heifor's hollow-ground razor. JOSEPH GILLAM, cutler, (late R. Lamb), 394, George-street, near the Post Office.

WAX VESTAS and MATCHES.—On SALE, by the undersigned:—
Vestas, in japan tin boxes | I.N.E. matches
Vestas, in plaid boxes | Saloon matches
Vestas, in wood and brass do. | Paper box matches.
The above are sold either by the case or in quantities to suit purchasers. A. BLITZ, Colonial Match Manufactory, 12, Campbell-street, opposite the Cattle Market.

FOR SALE, A BARGAIN.—One handsome solid mahogany washstand, with marble top and white and gold china chamber set complete; also, a solid mahogany toilet table to match, with marble top, and one large British plate toilet glass, twisted mahogany pillars, patent screws, and marble slab. Lowest cash price for the lot, £11 15s.
ALEXANDER MOORE and CO., Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street, established 1840.
N. B.—Parties are requested to note the address.

FOR SALE.—A Lady's Gold WATCH and CHAIN; price £7 7s.; a great bargain. ALEXANDER MOORE and CO.

CIRCULAR QUAY SAW MILLS and Timber Yard.—To Architects, Contractors, Builders, Coachmakers, Cabinetmakers, Wheelwrights, &c.—A large and varied assortment of foreign and colonial TIMBER, doors, sashes, architraves, mouldings, shingles, laths, battens, and palings; French doors, blinds, &c. W. H. ROLFE.

ON SALE, by the undersigned.—Galvanised IRON ROOFING, Morewood and Rogers' patent. Tupper and Carr's Hamilton and Scotch iron, in lengths from 4 to 8 feet; ditto tiles, all gauges. This roofing is particularly adapted for dwelling-houses, up-country stores, wool sheds, barns, for its durability and closeness of packing; also, curved iron for verandahs, ditto ridge-capping, guttering, and heads, ditto fencing and electric telegraph wire; lead all sizes. Country orders promptly attended to.
PARTRIDGE'S Stores, Bathurst-street.

AMERICAN COOKING STOVES, reduced to 65s. At F. R. ROBINSON'S, 486, George-street.

TO SELL, a comfortable COTTAGE, with four rooms and good kitchen and water; garden. For particulars apply to Mr. GODDARD, 19, Surry-street. No use writing about it; better look at it, as the party owns it does not live in it.

FOR SALE, Mr. Hay's COTTAGE, Peacock's Point, Balmain. Apply on the premises.

CHOICE LANDED PROPERTIES FOR SALE.—Terms, one-fourth cash. Twenty years' credit, at interest, for the residue.
92 acres at Banks Town, George's River, J. L. Spencer's grant, adjoining David Johnstone's
1080 acres at Brisbane Water, Medway and Berkely estates
27 acres at Fairy Meadow, Illawarra, part of Bowman's 300 acre grant
30 acres North Shore, in Little Sirius Cove, Manson's grant
Half-acre in East Maitland, allotment 23, section 22
Half-acre ditto ditto, ditto 1, ditto 18
Half-acre ditto ditto, ditto 16, ditto 19
100 acres on the Shoalhaven River, Ferguson's grant, adjoining Richard Granville's grant
1 rood 32 perches, town of Port Macquarie, allotment 1, section 9
1 ditto 32 ditto, ditto, ditto 2, ditto 9
1 ditto 32 ditto, ditto, ditto 4, ditto 9
50 acres Limeburner's Creek, Port Macquarie
88 feet 4 inches frontage to Cleveland-street, Redfern, by 100 feet deep, adjoining Bibb's new cottage
40 feet to Bourke-street, Woolloomooloo, by 80 feet to Stanley-street
2 acres 2 roods at Longbottom, Concord, grant to J. F. Josephson
2 ditto 1 ditto, ditto, ditto.
Apply to M. F. JOSEPHSON, 252, Castlereagh-street

A PARTY DESIROUS of REMOVING a YOUNG FAMILY from the toil and uncertainty of the Theatrical Profession, would be happy to hear from any kindly disposed to advise and assist. Address E. L., Herald Office.

A GENTLEMAN wants a quiet BEDROOM, with Board, at Glebe or Surry Hills; terms, 25s. P. Q., Post Office.

A WET NURSE wanted, immediately. Apply to 213, Victoria-street, Woolloomooloo.

A LADY or GENTLEMAN competent to colour photographic portraits (in water-colour), in the highest style, may hear of occasional employment by addressing a note to Photo, Herald Office.

BONE MILL.—WANTED, to purchase a Bone Mill. Apply, stating particulars, to P. GREEN, Maitland.

COOK and LAUNDRESS WANTED, where a footman is kept. Apply in the morning at 20, Wynyard-square.

GOATS.—Wanted to purchase a few. Apply No. 22, South Head Road.

GUNS.—Wanted, Two first-class Double GUNS; those by any of the principal London makers preferred. Address, giving particulars, to J. N. T., Herald Office, or care of Mr. F. Mader, 269, George-street.

LAUNDRESS required to take a Family's Washing weekly; must be well recommended and reside in the neighbourhood of Redfern or Chippendale. For address, apply to WILLIAM HANKS, Post Office, Redfern.

LOADING for Canowindra. Apply to T. CHANNON, Metropolitan Hotel, Pitt-street.

NOTICE.—HUNTER RIVER NEW STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—Wanted, a competent and sober PERSON as AGENT for this Company, at MORPETH. Salary, £300 per annum. A special agreement must be entered into, and two responsible persons to be approved of, will be required as sureties, to enter into a bond to the directory for the due fulfilment of the duties of the office, in £300 each, with the applicant in £600.
Applications received by the undersigned, in Sydney, up to SATURDAY, the 20th instant; and, in Morpeth, up to MONDAY, 22nd August, 1859.
TILMOUTH F. DYE, manager.
H. R. N. S. N. Company's Offices, Morpeth, 13th August.

NOTICE.—HUNTER RIVER NEW STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—Wanted, a competent and sober PERSON as ASSISTANT CLERK for the H. R. N. S. N. Company's Office, SYDNEY. Salary, £150 per annum. Two responsible persons to be approved of will be required as sureties, to enter into a bond to the directory for the due fulfilment of the duties of the office, in £150 each, and the applicant in £300.
Applications will be received by the undersigned, up to SATURDAY, the 20th; and Morpeth up to MONDAY, 22nd August, 1859.
TILMOUTH F. DYE, manager.
H. R. N. S. N. Company's Office, 13th August.

OFFICE BOY WANTED. One who writes a good expeditious hand may find employment by calling at Mr. MOFFAT'S Office, 370, George-street, at nine o'clock THIS MORNING.

PRECENTOR Wanted.—Wanted, a Person competent to CONDUCT the PSALMODY in St. Stephen's Presbyterian Church, Bathurst. Salary, fifty pounds per annum. Apply to the Rev. JOHN DOUGALL, St. Andrew's Manse, Kent-street, Sydney; or to the Rev JAMES B. LAUGHTON, St. Stephen's Manse, Bathurst.

RESIDENCE REQUIRED.—WANTED to RENT, within twenty minutes' walk of the Post Office, an eight or ten roomed Family RESIDENCE, having a good well of water, and stabling and coach-house attached. The neighbourhood of Upper Woolloomooloo or Paddington preferred. Address, stating rent, accommodation, &c., to Tenant, Post Office, St. Mark's.

TO DRAPERS' ASSISTANTS.—WANTED, an active YOUTH. WILLIAM BAULKE, King-street.

THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL of WAVERLEY being desirous of procuring the services of a competent person as SURVEYOR, it is hereby notified that applications (accompanied by testimonials) addressed under cover to the undersigned will be received until TUESDAY next at noon.
CHARLES BROWNE, honorary secretary.
Council Chambers, Waverley, 10th August.

TO IRONMONGERS' ASSISTANTS.—WANTED, a young MAN in the above line; satisfactory testimonials required. Apply to FAUX and BEARD, Windsor.

TO MEDICAL MEN.—Owing to the death of Dr. TOOGOOD, a practice is open in the Bundarra district, New England. Further particulars may be had on early application to Mr. H. GOLDFINCH, Australian Club.

TO TEACHERS.—A MASTER is required for the Wesleyan Day Schools, Bourke-street, Surry Hills. Written applications, accompanied by references, must be addressed, on or before the 17th August instant, to the Rev. S. IRONSIDE, Bourke-street, from whom all particulars may be ascertained.

WANTED, a CURRIER; none but a sober good workman need apply. Apply by letter only, to JAMES MARTIN, tanner, Moruya.

WANTED, a YOUNG MAN accustomed to a Butcher's Shop. Apply to W. FULLER, butcher, South Head Road.

WANTED, a FEMALE COOK. White Swan, Lower George-street. R. PEARSON.

WANTED, a BARMAID, one who understands the business; also, a GENERAL SERVANT. Good references required. Apply at Clarence Hotel, Erskine-street, Sydney.

WANTED, Two or Three Thousand Head of STORE CATTLE, delivery to be taken either on the station, or the road to Deniliquin. GARLAND and BINGHAM, 115, York-street.

WANTED, a good practical man, to undertake the sole management of a station, who is able to purchase an interest in the same, by placing a few hundred head of cattle thereon. Apply to RAYMOND and CO., Lyon's-buildings, George-street.

WANTED, by Two YOUNG MEN, of colonial experience, SITUATIONS, as Working Overseers on either sheep or cattle stations. References, for character and qualifications, may be had to Samuel D. Gordon; A. Cameron (Mort and Co.'s); P. Raymond; and Thomas Williams (solicitor), Esqrs., Sydney.

WANTED, a Young Person, as NURSE. Apply to Mrs. TICKLE, 622, George-street Brickfield-hill.

WANTED, a SUPERINTENDENT for a Cattle and Horse Station. None need apply unless conversant with the management of Stock, and has had colonial experience. Testimonials of character and fitness for the situation indispensable. Address N. N., Post Office.

WANTED to PURCHASE, a PONY, with very light Spring-Cart. A good trial required. Apply to JOHN MURPHY, No. 23, Parramatta-street.

WANTED, a Female Cook, Two General Servants—for one house; and Nursemaids. Apply to J. C. GLUE, 162, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a Young Man, to work in a mill and drive a cart; Boy for town. J. C. GLUE, 162, Pitt-st.

WANTED, a FOREMAN, at MARTYN'S Horse and Carriage Bazaar, Pitt-street. None but steady and sober men need apply.

WANTED, a good thorough FEMALE SERVANT, who can give satisfactory reference from last place. Apply, between the hours of nine and eleven o'clock, MONDAY morning. Mr. R GRAY, Wynyard-lane.

WANTED, a handy single LABOURING MAN, one that has been used to horses. Apply to JAMES PRATT, Pyrmont.

WANTED, Two small VESSELS to load coal at Newcastle. MOLISON and BLACK.

WANTED, a competent AUCTION CLERK. Apply by letter to CHATTO and HUGHES.

WANTED, a Middle-aged Person as Housekeeper, and to act as General Servant, where a man servant is kept; Married Couples for Agricultural Engagements, and accustomed to a Dairy; good English Ploughmen—for such extreme wages can be paid; a good Waiter, Shepherds, and useful Sons; Single Coachman and a single experienced Gardener; two Blacksmiths and General Servants for the country. S. ASHLIN, agent, Registry Office, 139, Pitt-street, opposite Union Bank.

WANTED, for the Office of the undersigned, a respectable YOUTH; must write a good hand and be quick at accounts. ROSSITER and LAZARUS, George-street.

WANTED, a stout LAD, who can drive a horse and dray. Apply at the Castle Tavern, George and Bridge streets, between the hours of ten and twelve o'clock.

WANTED, a respectable WOMAN as NURSE. Apply to Mrs. DARLEY, Clapton, Upper Forbes-street, Darlinghurst.

WANTED, an Englishwoman, as GENERAL SERVANT. Mrs. DUNN'S office, Castlereagh-street.

WANTED, a Heavy Draught STALLION. Apply to HUGH GORDON, Macquarie Fields, Liverpool.

WANTED, a PERSON for plain Needlework. Apply to Mrs. J. S. SOLOMON, 155, Castlereagh-street North.

WANTED, a COACH-PAINTER, at J. A. PARFITT'S, William-street; none but steady and good workmen need apply. An APPRENTICE wanted.

WANTED, a respectable YOUNG WOMAN, as LAUNDRESS and to assist in Housework. Apply to Mrs. DAVID JONES, Barncleuth.

WANTED, an active Young WOMAN, to Wait on a Little Girl, get up her clothes, and who can work well at her needle. Apply to Mrs. DICKINSON, Victoria-street, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, an experienced active WAITER, with good references; none need apply unless fully conversant with the duties of a first-class hotel. Apply early on Monday, to Mr. HAMPTON, Metropolitan Hotel, Pitt-st.

WANTED, by a Young Lady, residing with her parents, in a healthy and pleasant locality, near Sydney, Two little GIRLS to board and educate in a sound English education, with music, and, if required, French, by a highly qualified French gentleman. Address A. B., Herald Office.

WANTED, a WAITRESS. Apply, THIS DAY, London Coffee House, Hunter-street.

WANTED, a LAD to attend to a horse and make himself useful. Apply 181, Castlereagh-street.

WANTED, by a respectable Young Man, a SITUATION; can groom, drive, or milk, or in any capacity where he could render his services available. Good reference. Address L. C., 57, King-street West.

WANTED, a GROOM'S ASSISTANT. Reference as to character and ability required. E. M'ENCROE, 194, George-street North.

WANTED, a HOUSE, suitable for a school, between King and Park streets, in Elizabeth or Castlereagh street. Address D. D., Herald Office.

WANTED, a GENERAL SERVANT. Apply at 339, Pitt-street, near Park-street.

WANTED, first-rate Alpaca Coat HANDS; none others need apply. J. S. SOLOMON, 158, Pitt-st.

WANTED, a Young GIRL about 15, to assist in the house work, and nurse. Apply, THIS MORNING, 163, Upper Forbes-street, Darlinghurst.

WANTED, a thorough GARDENER to proceed to the Hunter. None but active men need apply. Single; and colonial experience preferred. Apply No. 32, Upper William-street North, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, a second-hand DOG or WHITECHAPEL CART. State price, and where to be seen, to J., at Mr. J. Clarke's, 523, Brickfield-hill.

WANTED a Youth, as PORTER. J. SKINNER, 220, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a MAN COOK. Apply 64, Hunter-street.

WANTED, an experienced WAITER; also, a Boots and Porter. Apply at Petty's Hotel, Church Hill.

WANTED, a smart BOY, to make himself generally useful about the yard. Apply JOHN WOODS, Redfern.

WANTED, an ASSISTANT. Apply to HARRISON and ATTWOOD, 231, George-street.

WANTED, a FEMALE, as Cook and Laundress. Apply Steam Engine Inn, George-street South.

A SUITE of APARTMENTS—a Drawing-room and two Bedrooms—vacant, at 67, Elizabeth-street North.

A WHARF to LET, and HOUSE of seven rooms; water laid on. Apply to C. KERSEY, Dixon-street.

A FURNISHED BEDROOM, with or without board. Enquire at Mr. LUSTY'S, Brickfield-hill.

BOARD, or Partial Board, for two gentlemen who would occupy the same room, if permanent, on very moderate terms—the house in a healthy situation. N. M., Herald Office.

CAMDEN.—TO LET, a SHOP, with House attached, in the best business part of the town, has been used as a watchmaker's shop. To a permanent tenant rent very low. Enquire at 179, Pitt-street North, or Mr. E. SIMPSON, Camden.

EXCELLENT BUSINESS PREMISES, in GOULBURN.—To LET, that portion of the premises of the Australian Joint Stock Bank in Goulburn known as Bull's Commercial Store, Market-square, adjoining the bank, and comprising two-storied warehouse, shop, offices, and out-offices, with excellent stable and large yard;—the same to be let for a term of years. Full particulars can be had on application at the Australian Joint Stock Bank, Sydney and Goulburn. A. H. RICHARDSON, General Manager.

BOARD and RESIDENCE in a private Family, pleasantly situated. Apply to Mr. PALMER, ... rallst, 9, Hunter-street.

GLENFIELD ESTATE, near Liverpool.—This Homestead, suitable for dairy or agricultural purposes, to be LET, for a term of five or seven years. Terms, liberal. Apply to LENNON and CAPE, Terry's-buildings, Pitt-street.

NORTH SHORE.—TO LET, on LEASE, that well-known ORANGERY and FARM, containing thirty-nine ACRES, on the Lane Cove Road, adjoining the Wesleyan Chapel, and Mr. ... orchard, about eight miles from the Ferry. There is a well-finished residence with coachhouse and stabling on the property, and the orangery comprises six acres of full-bearing trees, in beautiful order, which yield a large annual income. There is also a capital paddock, and a large area of Government land at the back, suitable for a run for dairy cattle. For further particulars apply to E. R. RICHARDSON, Bank-buildings, George-street.

PYRMONT.—A COTTAGE of 4 rooms, opposite the Coopers' Arms, to LET; rent easy. Apply at ... Harris-street.

RENT, 15s. a Week.—To LET, in Palmer-street, a HOUSE of four rooms, with kitchen and cellar; water laid on. Apply to Mr. TURTON, corner of Liverpool and Palmer streets.

STORE to LET, with convenient offices, Macquarie-place, Circular Quay, lately occupied by C. R. Robinson and Co.; rent, moderate. Apply to LENNON and CAPE, Terry's-buildings, Pitt-street.

TO LET, Furnished or Unfurnished, a HOUSE in Victoria-street, Woolloomooloo, containing five rooms and kitchen. To a permanent tenant rent very reasonable. Apply, 207, Victoria-street, or to T. MAHER, Willow Tree, Pitt-street.

TO LET, on LEASE, ONEIDA COTTAGE, at ... Bay, Balmain, situated close to the New Ferry. Apply on the premises, or to GARLAND and BINGHAM, 115, York-street.

TO LET, those Commodious PREMISES, in George-street, Sydney, lately in the occupation of the E. S. and A. C. Bank, and now of Mr. Randle; possession on the first of January, 1860. Apply to G. W. GRAHAM, 6, Elizabeth-street, Sydney.

TO LET, that splendid HOUSE in Lower Fort-street, known as Osborne Gibbes's house, containing eight rooms; kitchen, stable, and coachhouse. Apply to G. HAMILTON, Hunter-street, or Mr. ASHTON, ... Inn, Prince-street.

TO LET, those extensive and well situated PREMISES in George-street, lately in the occupation of Mr. James Fryer, printer; possession will be given on the 1st August next. Apply to G. W. GRAHAM, 6, Elizabeth-street.

TO LET, the well-known PUBLIC-HOUSE "Good Washington," established over twenty-five years, situated in the best business part of George-street. The house is replete with every convenience. The only reason the proprietor has for letting is in consequence of his country business, which demands the whole of his attention. Terms, liberal. Apply to W. N. PALMER, on the premises.

TO LET, 5, Woodstock-terrace, Paddington, healthy situation. Apply to Mr. TAYLOR, on premises.

TO LET, a HOUSE, in Palmer-street, lately in the occupation of Mr. T. Buckland, Esq., adjoining the new Presbyterian Church. Apply to G. PREDDY, ... Elizabeth-street South.

TO LET, LUPTON'S WOOLPACK INN, BARGO.—To Let, this long established inn, situated on the Great Southern Road, at Bargo, now in full trade, with two hundred acres of land attached. For particulars apply to Mrs. JONES, Bargo.

TO LET, SHAMROCK HOTEL; good bar business, splendidly fitted up. Apply on the premises.

TO LET, new six-roomed HOUSES, ... opposite the Domain gate, Palmer-street North.

TO LET, in Hunter-street, a good SHOP, with room, kitchen, and yard at back. Rent easy. Apply to HARDY, BROTHERS, jewellers, Hunter-street.

TO LET, HOUSE, SHOP, and a Hay and Corn STORE, in full business in William-street, Woolloomooloo. Apply to Mrs M. VAUGHAN, 114, Palmer-street.

TO LET, a HOUSE in Burdekin-terrace, Hyde Park. To Let, a Family RESIDENCE in Brougham-street, Darlinghurst; coach-house, three-stall stable, with enclosed yard. Apply to Mr. BURDEKIN, Macquarie-street.

TO LET.—OFFICE in Reiley Cottage. Apply, R. COWAN.

TO LET, a HOUSE and SHOP, with plate glass double front, George-street South, opposite the Haymarket. JOHN MARTIN, Cleveland-street, Redfern.

TO LET, the MARRICKVILLE HOTEL, on the ... Illawarra Road, about two miles from the Newtown Tollbar. The above house to be LET, with the license. Apply to Mr. H. VAUGHAN, 136, King-street.

TO LET, a PUBLIC-HOUSE; rent low. Apply to ... REDGATE, Ann-street, Steam Mill.

TO LET, No. 191, William-street (Premier-terrace). Apply 234, Clarence-street South.

TO LET, an excellent PUBLIC HOUSE. Apply to Mr. NIXON, Elizabeth-street.

TO BE LET, for a term of two or more years, first-class BUSINESS PREMISES, at Morpeth. 1st. All that commodious two-storied brick building, with ... cellarage, stabling, kitchen, &c., now in the occupation of Messrs. Smith and Chave, together with a ... house, piggeries, and 80 acre paddock. The premises command a large and increasing business; possession can be given on the 1st October.—2nd. Commodious two-storied Building, well suited for an ironmongery, drapery, or grocery business; rent, moderate. Apply to PRITCHARD and WILLIAMS, Auctioneers, ... street; or RICHARD CHAPMAN, Morpeth.

TO PUBLICANS.—To LET, a PUBLIC-HOUSE in Parramatta-street, and also one in Castlereagh-street, both doing a good business. Apply to Mr. H. VAUGHAN, 136, King-street East.

TO LET, one of those desirable HOUSES, ... Premier-terrace, William-street. C. H. ROOKE, 123, King-street.

TO LET, or for SALE, a comfortable ... HOUSE, kitchen, and servants' room, with ... and verandah, just having been put in thorough repair. For full particulars apply to C. H. ROOKE, 123, King-street.

TO PUBLICANS and others.—To LET, at Cook's River, that old established PUBLIC-HOUSE known as the Union Inn, lately occupied by Mr. Brennan, being the oldest and best house of business on the road. Parties wishing to take the house would do well to apply early, so that they might apply for the license in their own name. Possession can be given on the first day of September next. For particulars, apply to the proprietor, MICHAEL GANNON, Cook's River.

RALEIGH'S WHARF, MELBOURNE.—The PROPRIETORS have instructed the undersigned to LET, for a term of years, or to SELL that very valuable PROPERTY.
The premises are well-known as RALEIGH'S WHARF, and adjoin Cole's Wharf. They cover an area of one acre twenty-one perches; have a frontage to the Yarra Yarra of 132 feet, and the same to Flinders-street, the depth being about 380 feet.
The property is the most convenient and best in the city for any business where extensive accommodation and water frontage are required. Vessels can come up the river, discharge on the platform, whence drays can be loaded with every facility.
The office and store accommodation is large and convenient, and amply sufficient for the purposes of any extensive establishment.
The premises are admirably adapted for a manufactory, a foundry, timber-yard, or for the lightering and carrying trade.
The extensive frontage to the river at one extremity, and to Flinders-street at the other, as also the contiguity to the metropolitan terminus of the GREAT TRUNK RAILWAY, will always render the property a most desirable acquisition.
A purchaser could sell the Flinders-street frontage for the erection of first-class stores, and still retain very spacious premises, with all the conveniences of water frontage.
The proprietors are prepared to give very liberal credit to a purchaser; or to accept a reasonable rent from a lessee.
For all particulars and information apply to E. S. SMITH, 107, Collins-street West, Melbourne.

Prime Fat Beef.

MR. THOMAS ARGENT has received instructions to sell by auction, at the Mart Sale Room, Sydney Railway Station, THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock,
40 quarters of prime fat beef, in lots to suit purchasers.

THE "SYDNEY MORNING HERALD" containing the "MONTHLY SYDNEY MAIL," will be forwarded to all parts of the world, in accordance with instructions as to address, on the following terms: Single copies, including postage stamp, will be charged 6d. each; for the twelve monthly numbers, also including postage stamps, the price will be 5s. per annum via Southampton, and 7s. per annum via Marseilles, payable in advance.

SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.—
CASH TERMS OF ADVERTISING.
Two lines ... ... One shilling.
Four ditto ... ... Two shillings.
Six ditto ... ... Three shillings.
Eight ditto ... ... Four shillings.
And 3d. (three pence) per line for every additional line for each insertion.
*** All advertisements under six lines will be charged 3s. to advertiser's account, if booked.
Births, Deaths, and Marriages, 3s each insertion.

SYDNEY: Printed and published by JOHN FAIRFAX AND SONS, at the Office of the "Sydney Morning Herald," Pitt and Hunter streets, Monday, August 15th, 1859.